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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,551 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1885.
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	4th Dec.
M. PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	11th "
L. ANCONA	3123	600	R. G. Murray	18th "
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	25th "
				1886
L RAVENNA	3372	700	F. H. Seymour	1st Jan.
M BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weighell	8th "
L MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	15th "
—ASSAM	2938	500	S. F. Cole	22nd "
L MIRZAPORE	3387	600	R. Harvey	29th "
M VERONA	3116	500	M. de Horne	5th Feb.
L CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	12th "
— GWALIOR	2753	500	F. Harris	19th "
L GANGES	4196	800	R. Stewart	26th "
M AUSTRALIA	3661	600	E. Ashdown	4th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	F. J. Alderton	12th "
— NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	19th "
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	26th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change Vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1885.
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	11th Dec.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	25th Dec.
				1886
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	8th Jan.
PESHAWUR	3500	600	L. H. Moule	22nd "
CLYDE	4126	800	E. M. Edmond	5th Feb.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Dec. 4, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON viâ Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage (to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or viâ Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 650. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Dec. 3, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 25th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 305, viâ Aden, Rs. 320 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Jan. 1886
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Feb. 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London viâ Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 3, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIZ CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885.
AMPHITRITE	C. Lazzarich	4,500	600	2nd Jan.
TITANIA	G. Mahorcich	4,100	600	2nd Feb.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	2nd March

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st, and BRINDISI on the 3rd, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	29th Dec.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	13th Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay.
Dec. 4, 1885.

PASSENGER SEASON, 1886.
ANCHOR LINE.

A first-class STEAMER of this Line will leave BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL and LIVERPOOL for BOMBAY, regularly once a fortnight.

Favourable terms for return passages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 26th November, 1885.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following Sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. WERNETH HALL T. Collin 4,100 500 On or about 26th Dec. 1885

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th Nov. 1885.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE well-known and fast-sailing s. s. "COLOMBO," Captain HUSSON, will sail direct for MARSEILLES on or about the 24th December next.

She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For Passage, &c., apply to

RALLI BROTHERS.
Bombay, 16th November, 1885.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTIO OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9 HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1081 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th December, at 11 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on MONDAY, 14th December, at 11 a.m., (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any Bushire, order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th December, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th December, 1885. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILES DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1885.
Clan BUCHANAN	2,930	Cobbett.	24th Dec.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1886
Clan GRAHAM	2,950	C. Alexanderson	24 h Dec.
" MACKENZIE	3,000	Wm. Elliott	3rd Jan.
" MACLEAN	2,300	J. Schofield	13th Jan.
" MURRAY	2,100	E. Warfolk	22nd Jan.
" FORBES	2,450	J. A. Guard	29th Jan.

* These steamers do not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For Information as to rates of Passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th December, 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and arragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER,

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins	" 1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PERFUMES
FOR THE TOILET AND HANDKERCHIEF.

TREACHER'S LAVENDER WATER

FOR sweetness and durability cannot be surpassed, the delightful aroma of the Lavender being preserved and not superseded by the addtion of other perfumes... per bot. Rs. 1-12 and 3.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE,

And other Perfumes by this celebrated maker ..... Rs. 1-4 & 2-4
BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET ..... " 1-12 & 3-4

LUBIN'S PARISIAN PERFUMES.

These Perfumes are supplied to the ex-Empress Eugenie, and are considered the very finest made.

Forget-me-not,	Jockey Club.	Millefleurs.
Frangipani,	Moss Rose.	Ylang-Ylang.
Jasmine,	Opoponax.	Wood Violet, etc.

Rs. 2-0 and Rs. 3-8.

LUNDBORG'S NEW YORK PERFUMES.

Edenia and Marschal Niel Rose ..... per bot. Rs. 2-8
Tally-Ho and Fascination Bouquet ... " " 1-8

EAU-DE-COLOGNE

No. 4 and Gegenuberdem Julichs Plats
FLORIDA WATER ..... per bot. Rs. 1
VIOLET POWDER, TOILET SOAPS, SPONGES, &c., &c.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MILK.

CONDENSED SWISS ALPINE MILK.
Guaranteed free from sugar or any other Foreign substance.

THIS Milk surpasses all similar products on account of its highly nutritive properties, its unalterable good quality, and readiness of dissolving. Greatly recommended.

Per tin as. 8.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL AUCTION SALE of MYROBALANS (Hirda nuts) will be held by the Divisional Forest Officer, Satara, at Mahableshwar, on the 5TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1886, commencing at noon.

Particulars can be learnt on application to the undersigned.

The Hirdas are on view at the Depôts and can be seen by applying to the Range Forest Officers.

G. K. BETHAM,
Divisional Forest Officer, Satara.
Camp Walay, Satara District, 3rd December, 1885.

A CARD.

HERBERT W. WOOD.
(Pupil of HERMEN DAVID and KUBE) London.

PROFESSOR of MUSIC, Vocalization and the Art of using the Human Voice.

Pupils thoroughly worked up in French, English, Latin, etc,

Terms.—Rs. 10 per month in the Fort.
Special Terms.—For without the Fort.
The highest references given.
Communications to be addressed to
67, Medows Street, Fort. OR 13, Khetwady Back Road, Bombay.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CHEMICAL APPARATUS,
METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS,
SURGIGAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
PHARMACEUTICALAPPARATUS AND SUNDRIES, PURE CHEMICALS
FOR MEDICINAL USE OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH,
PHARMACOPŒIAL PREPARATIONS,
OF GUARANTEED UNIFORMITY AND STRENGTH,
MEDICINE CHESTS,
INVALIDS' REQUISITES, AND DIETETIC ARTICLES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of Each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An exact copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS, AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the Stock.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS
THE HOLTA COMPANY'S TEAS,

FOR which we are the Sole Agents, have taken the highest place at Tea Sales in the Calcutta Market for years, and gained

A GOLD MEDAL

And First-Class Certificate at the late Exhibition in Calcutta.

	Per lb. Rs. a.
HOLTA BROKEN LEAF—Cheap family tea, nice flavour ...	0 10
PLANTATION MIXTURE—Yields a fair strong liquor of good flavour ...	0 14
FAMILY MIXTURE—Good flavour, strength, and pungency, strongly recommended for family use ...	1 3
HOLTA MIXTURE—Fragrant, pungent, and full cup ...	1 8
PEKOE SOUCHONG—A plain full flavoured tea ...	1 4
PEKOE—Fragrant, strong cup, rich liquor ...	1 8
ORANGE PEKOE—Very fragrant, full rich cup ...	1 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE—A high class tea, of choice fragrance and clear infusion ...	2 8
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE—(The flower of Indian Teas) of exquisite aroma, amber-coloured infusion ...	3 0

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH AMERICAN & CONTINENTAL PRESERVED PROVISIONS, & WINE & GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
ESPLANADE-ROAD,

HAVE the pleasure to inform their Constituents in Bombay and at Mofussil that they have just received a LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in all their departments, and beg to state that their PRICES have lately undergone a COMPLETE REVISION in order that no way be left for any other Firm to compete with them for the same quality of goods, as it is their intention to hold and still maintain the reputation they have always held for their stock.

The JEWELLERY and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE are of the CHOICEST DESIGNS which they beg to recommend as most suitable articles for presentations,

INSPECTION IS INVITED.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

CASH. Per case. 1 doz. qts.	2 doz. pts.		CREDIT. Per case. 1 doz. qts.	2 doz. pts.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
		BORDEAUX.—RED.		
36 8	38 4	Château Lafite (After Dinner Wines)	38 0	40 0
36 8	38 4	Château Mouton (After Dinner Wines)	38 0	40 0
30 4	32 4	Château Rauzan (After Dinner Wines)	31 8	33 8
27 4	29 4	Château Palmer (After Dinner Wines)	28 8	30 8
24 0	26 0	Château Larose (After Dinner Wines)	25 0	27 0
22 4	24 4	St. Julien (After Dinner Wines)	23 0	25 0
18 4	20 4	Cantenac (After Dinner Wines)	19 0	21 0
17 0	19 0	St. Estephe, a favourite (Breakfast Wines.)	17 8	19 8
14 8	16 8	Medoc (Breakfast Wines.)	15 0	17 0
10 8	12 8	Medoc, Bombay bottled (Breakfast Wines.)	11 0	13 0
		BORDEAUX.—WHITE.		
26 0	28 0	Haut Sauterne, delicate flavour	27 0	29 0
20 0	22 0	Barsac, very choice	21 0	23 0
16 8	18 8	Graves	17 0	19 0
		BURGUNDY.—RED.		
34 8	36 8	Chambertin, the élite of Burgundies	36 0	38 0
28 4	29 4	Nuits, from the celebrated Côtes	29 8	31 8
28 4	29 4	Corton, high class wine	29 8	31 8
23 8	25 8	Volnay, strongly recommended	24 8	26 8
20 4	22 4	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	21 0	23 0
20 4	22 4	Macon, a genuine Beaujolais	21 0	23 0
		BURGUNDY.—WHITE.		
28 4	30 4	Chablis La Moutonne, superior	29 8	31 8
19 0	21 0	Chablis, light, pleasant wine	20 0	22 0
		CHAMPAGNE.		
58 8	...	Wachter and Co.'s "Royal Charter"	61 8	...
57 8	...	Moet and Chandon's Extra Superior	60 8	...
53 0	...	Moet and Chandon's White Dry Sillery	54 8	...
53 8	...	Cutler Palmer's "Excelsior" '80 Vintage	54 8	...
...	34 8	Finest Dry Sparkling, per hamper of 24 half-pints	...	36 0
56 8	...	Perinet and Fils "Cuvée-Reservee" (Extra Sec.)	58 8	...
58 8	...	Heidsieck's dry Monopole	60 8	...
24 4	..	Carte Blanche (Sibadey's), light dry	25 8	..
26 8	...	Saumur, Finest Sparkling	27 8	...
		Pints, Rs. 3 per two doz. extra.		
		PORT.		
38 12	...	Old Crusted (some years in bottle)	40 8	...
27 12	...	[illegible] wine, highly recommended, gold capsule	29 0	...
27 12	...	Invalid's [illegible] ... ... " ... gold "	29 0	...
24 8	...	[illegible]ge, fruity ... ... black "	25 8	...
20 4	...	A good full Wine ... ... red "	21 0	...
15 12	...	Spanish Port the best ... ... green "	16 8	...
		SACRAMENTAL WINES.		
24 0	...	St. Marcos Malaga	25 0	...
34 8	...	Tinta Francisca	36 0	...
		Pints, Rs. 2 per two doz. extra.		

TERMS AND TRADE ALLOWANCES FROM ABOVE PRICES ON APPLICATION.

JEWELLERY,
VALUE OF GOLD GUARANTEED.

"GOOD LUCK."

GOLD AND SILVER ALBERTS. Silver Bangles, very artistic
GEM, FANCY AND SIGNET RINGS.
SCARF PINS AND RINGS,
GOLD AND SILVER STUDS AND LINKS.
BANGLES AND BRACELETS.
GOLD AND SILVER LOCKETS.
GOLD AND SILVER CROSSES.
GOLD AND SILVER NECKLETS.
GOLD & SILVER EAR-RINGS & BROOCHES.
GOLD AND SILVER CHARMS.
"GOOD LUCK." WATCH KEYS,
Silver Brooches and Pins very fashionable. &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LISTS POST-FREE.

BOMBAY { MARCKS & CO., LD., WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS. } POONA

VERY SUPERIOR FELT HATS.

SHIPMENTS Now Landing!!!

EXTRA LIGHT, From 4 ozs. only.
The new Flexible easy Fitting Leather.

SPECIAL CASH PRICES, Rs. 6-10, Rs. 8-6, Rs. 9-4.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, } BOMBAY.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

No. 10, PAREL-ROAD, BYCULLA.
(Opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas)
IS OPENED

VISITORS will find in the above Hotel all that is required in regard to comfort, civility, and cleanliness. The Hotel is within a few minutes walk from the Byculla and Grant Road stations and the Prince's Dock.

Tram cars pass the door every five minutes. Wines and Spirits of the First Brands, Tiffins and Suppers and First Class Billiard. CHARGES MODERATE.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

HIRE OF PIANOFORTES
FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 30.

SPECIAL RATES FOR 6 AND 12 MONTHS.

TUNING AND REPAIRS OF PIANOFORTES.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners who have been specially engaged from England.

CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

Special Rates on application. S. ROSE and Co.

NEW CATLOGUES OF MUSIC, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., NOW READY, POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA CLUBS SUPPLIED.

ATHLETICS, BADMINTON, BICYCLING, BOATING, BOXING, CAMPING OUT, CRICKET, CROQUET, DUMBBELLS, FIVES, FENCING, FOOTBALL GOLF, GYMNASTICS, HOCKEY, INDIAN CLUBS, JUMPING, LACROSSE, LAWN, BOWLS LAWN-TENNIS, POLO, QUOITS, RACKETS, RINKING, RUNNING, SWIMMING, SINGLE STICK, WALKING.

UNIFORMS, COMPLETE BADGES TO ANY DESIGN IN GOLD, SILVER, PLATED METAL, SILK, WORSTED, &c., &c.

STRIPED FLANNELS, RIBBONS AND SASHES MADE IN EVERY AND ANY COLOR DESIRED.

BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, PERAMBULATORS, BATH CHAIRS, INVALID CHAIRS, TENTS, LUNCHEON BASKETS, LATHES, FRET SAWS, MAGIC LANTERNS, PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

It is impossible to give prices and details of all the above appliances and apparatus, but if the order is left to Goy to do his best, Indian resident's may depend that they will get the most suitable for their purpose at lowest prices. Packing cases are charged cost price, and freight studied to save expense. Orders executed on remittances, or references.

GOY OF LEADENHALL ST., LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1817—BANKERS, BANK OF ENGLAND.

TESTIMONIAL AS TO GOY'S PURCHASE HIRE SYSTEM M — R — d, MADRAS, 7th January, 1885.

Dear Sir,—I cannot tell you how pleased I am with the handsome Bicycle you have sent me, it arrived safely on Monday, 5th inst., by the s. s. Rollo. Please accept my best thanks for all the trouble you have taken in having it built for me. I tried it the first evening it arrived—and could have gone out for some miles enjoying the ride,—it has everything I want, and beautifully finished. I shall do my best in trying to get you some orders from my friends out here. My instalments will follow monthly, and you will occasionally hear how the machine is getting on. Thanking you again, and wishing you all the good wishes of the season. I remain, yours faithfully, C. H. R.

STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale.

STONE'S BASS' INDIA PALE ALE
(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)
May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON,
9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE .....Mr. FRAMJI C. MEHTA.
BUSINESS MANAGER ....Mr. PERCY SIMPSON.

THE UNIQUE COMPANY.
GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF LEGITIMATE ART.
MISS LOUISE CRAWFORD,
The most accomplished Artiste that has ever appeared in Bombay.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1885.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
BYRON'S CELEBRATED COMEDY DRAMA,
BLOW FOR BLOW.
COME AND SEE.
MISS LOUISE CRAWFORD
In her great double, Alice and Mildred Petherick.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 12; reserved seats, Rs. 3; second seats, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1; back seats, as. 8.
Reserved tickets at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THURSDAY, 10TH DECEMBER.
EAST LYNNE.

SATURDAY, 12TH DECEMBER.
LEAH THE FORSAKEN.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "Klyde," arrived from MOULMEIN, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take DELIVERY of their respective goods.
No claim will be entertained after the departure of the steamer and unless endorsed by the Captain.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 7th Dec. 1885.

S. P. AND D. RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 31st December, 1885, the SIND, PUNJAB and DELHI RAILWAY will be TRANSFERRED to GOVERNMENT, and all claims against the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company should be submitted to the Agent of the Company at Lahore by the 31st December, 1885, or as soon after as possible.
R. BOCQUET, C. I. E., Agent.
Agents Office, Lahore, Dec. 3, 1885.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., at 4 P. M., when the following business will be brought forward :—
1. The Accounts for the year ending 30th November, 1885.
2. The election of Committee for the ensuing year.
3. The election of new Members.
Any other business that may be brought forward.
By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.
Bombay, 7th Dec., 1885.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1882, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE WARDHA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. NANABHOY RUSTOMJEE RANINA and PESTONJEE MERWANJEE NARELWALLA, the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, have appointed MONDAY, the 21st day of December, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, at the offices of the Company, No. 78, Tamarind-lane, within the Fort of Bombay, to settle the List of contributories which has already been made out by them. All members of the Company are entitled to attend at such day, hour, and place to offer objections, if any, to their names being settled on such list. Dated this 7th day of December, 1885.
WINTER & BURDER, Solicitors to the Official Liquidators.

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

DEAR SIR,
NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the offices, No. 40, Forbes-street, on THURSDAY, 10th December, 1885, at 3 o'clock P.M., to alter the articles of association so as to transfer the office of Secretaries, Managers, and Agents from the firm of James Scott & Co. to that of James H. Latimer & Co. in manner following :—
Clause 9 Article 81 and Clause 10 Article 102 by substituting the words "James H. Latimer & Co." for those of James Scott & Co.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES SCOTT & Co., by their Attorney
JAMES H. LATIMER, Secretaries, Agents & Managers.
40, Forbes-street, Bombay, 7th Dec., 1885.

BALMATHA WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT MANGALORE.

MR. J. NEUBERG, who had been the Agent for the above Establishment, having retired from the Agency since July last we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in his place, and that Mr. Neuberg has now no goods for sale from the "Basel Mission." Intending Purchasers of "Mission" Cloths are requested to communicate with us.

Damask Table Cloth 5/4 ft. by 5/4 ft.			Rs. 3 4
Do.	do.	5/4 by 7/4	..... 4 6
Do.	do.	6 by 8	..... 5 6
Do.	do.	6/4 by 8	..... 6 0
Do.	do.	7 by 7	..... 8 0
Do.	do.	7 by 9	..... 7 0
Do.	do.	7/4 by 7/4	..... 6 4

Shikar Cloth from 12/4 to 15 annas per yard, width 27 inches, length 28 yards.
WARDEN & CO., Sole Agents.
Bombay, Dec. 7, 1884.

THE
ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.
A Dictionary of
ARTS, SCIENCES AND GENERAL LITERATURE.
NINTH EDITION.
This Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica will be completed in about twenty-three vols. Each Vol. contains about 850 quarto pages, illustrated with Wood Engravings, Steel Plates, and Coloured Maps.
VOLS. 1 TO 19 NOW READY.
PRICE PER VOL., HALF-BOUND MOROCCO, Rs. 22-8.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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WAVERLEY NOVELS.
CENTENARY EDITION.
In 25 Vols. Illustrated with Woodcut Frontispieces and Vignettes. Cloth, per vol, Re. 1-4.
WAVERLEY NOVELS.
THE FOUR VOLUME EDITION,
COMPLETE CLOTH, GILT,
PRICE 4 VOLS. Rs. 13-4.
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS CARDS,
NEW YEAR CARDS,
A LARGE AND AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF
CHRISTMAS AND
NEW YEAR CARDS.
☞ A SELECTION OF THE BASIL MISSION'S INDIAN CHRISTMAS CARDS NOW ON HAND.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DIARIES! DIARIES!!
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1886.
OFFICE DIARIES.
POCKET DIARIES.
SCRIBBLING DIARIES.
DIARIES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

REDUCED IN PRICE.
ACROSS CHRYSE
Narrative of a Journey of Exploration through the
SOUTH CHINA BORDERLANDS,
From Canton to Mandalay, 2 Vols.,
BY ARCHIBALD R. COLQUHOUN,
With 3 Maps, 39 fac-similes of Native Drawings, and 300 Illustrations.
PRICE, Rs. 8-12.
In order to clear Consignment we are now selling this valuable Work at the ridiculously low price mentioned above.
Original Price, Rs. 26 4.
COOPER, MADON & CO, Ld.,
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FOR SALE.
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE: EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at the Office and at the book-sellers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in January next, by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a.m., and by the other respective Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon of each of the dates fixed against each for Contracts as specified for 1886-87, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Bombay ..... Poona ..... Ahmednagar ..... Mhow ..... Nussirabad ..... Neemuch ..... Karachi ..... Hydrabad ..... Deesa ..... Ahmedabad .... Comst. Storekeeper General Bombay	Hospital Bedding ..... Under Schedule No. 22.	Tenders to be received on 6th Jan. 1886.
	Ghee, Rice, Salt &c., ... do. do. No. 42	Do. 6 Do.

Tenders will not be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Bombay, under Schedule No. 22, and by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, under Schedule No. 42.

Comst. Storekeeper General Bombay	Hospital Cloth-ing (General Contract.)	Under Schedule No. 22 A.	Tenders to be received on 6 January 1886.
	Tonnage on Country Craft and Sea and Land Carriage from Bombay to Vingoria, Mandvee, Persian Gulf Aden, &c. &c.	Do. No. 23 B and No. 2 Amalgamated into one	Do. 14 do.
Poona ..... Ahmednagar ..... Neemuch ..... Deesa ..... Ahmedabad ...	Under Schedule Kurbee Dry.	No. 39.	Do. 14 do

FOR SUBORDINATE STATIONS.

Bombay & Deolalee ..... Satara ..... Poona and Furandhar ..... Deesa and Ahmednuggur ..... Mhow for Indore ..... Assirgarh	Provisions Grain and Medicinal Comforts.	Do. 5 do.	Do. 4 do.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.
No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.
No earnest money in cash will be received.
Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished either in cash, or Government Loan papers, Bombay Municipal Bonds or Bombay Port Trust Debentures to the extent of 10 per cent. calculated on the value of the probable quantity of supplies to be delivered.
In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.
E. S. WALCOTT, Colonel, for Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 1st Dec., 1885.

NOTICES.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND.
Capital £2,000,000. Paid up, and Reserves £231,708.
Bombay Office, 5, Rampart Row.
ALL CLASSES of Fire and Marine Risks at favourable rates. Claims settled promptly on adjustment.
A. S. MURRAY, Manager.

BRITISH INDIA SALOON BAR.
Hummum-street.
THE PROPRIETOR of the above begs to inform the public of Bombay that he has re-opened the Saloon Bar under the management of a young lady from Paris who has been specially engaged.
The best of Wines and Liquors only kept.
New fittings and furniture.
First class Billiard Table.
☞ ICE ON *PARLE FRANCAIS* ☜

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 11th January next by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a.m. and by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Poona up to noon of the date fixed for a general contract as specified to the Commissariat Department, Bombay Presidency (Aden excepted) for the term of one year commencing from 1st April, 1886, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Tea Indian Loose of good quality as per sample, packed in strong wooden boxes lined inside with air tight tin cases.		Under Schedule No. 25.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.
No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.
No earnest money in cash will be received.
Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished either in cash, Government Loan papers, Bombay Municipal Bonds or Bombay Port Trust Debentures to the extent of 10 per cent. calculated on the value of the probable quantity of supplies to be delivered.
In the event of earnest-money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.
E. OSTREHAN, Colonel, For Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 17th Nov., 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 11th January next, by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi, up to 11-30 a.m. and by the other respective Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon of the dates fixed for Contract as specified for the term of one year commencing from 1st April, 1886 when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Bombay ..... Poona ..... Ahmednagar ..... Mhow ..... Nussirabad ..... Neemuch ..... Karachi ..... Hyderabad ..... Deesa ..... Ahmedabad	Tea Indian	Under Schedule No. 29 A.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.
No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.
No earnest money in cash will be received.
Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished either in cash, Government Loan papers, Bombay Municipal Bonds, or Bombay Port Trust Debentures to the extent of 10 per cent. calculated on the value of the probable quantity of supplies to be delivered.
In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.
E. OSTREHAN, Colonel.
For Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 17th Nov., 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 4th January next by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi and by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a.m., and by the other respective Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon of each of the dates fixed against each for Contracts as specified for 1886-87, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Commissariat Store-keeper, General Bombay	Oil, kerosine (General Contract.)	Oil, sweet, and oil, cocoanut (General Contract.)	Under Schedule No. 24 A. Do. No. 24 B.
Bombay ..... Poona ..... Ahmednuggur.. Mhow ..... Nussirabad ..... Neemuch ..... Karachi ..... Hyderabad..... Deesa..... Ahmedabad	Oils of sorts and oil kerosine. (Local Contracts.)		Do. No. 24.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.
No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.
No earnest money in cash will be received.
Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished either in cash, Government Loan papers, Bombay Municipal Bonds or Bombay Port Trust Debentures, to the extent of 10 per cent. calculated on the value of the probable quantity of supplies to be delivered.
In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.
H. C. E. LUCAS, Captain, for Colonel, Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 4th Nov., 1885.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD, now in STOCK.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writting for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co.; ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga, hawks ready laid, for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

IMPORTANT TO MILLS AND PRESSES.—Fire Bars casted at the Parell Mody Iron Works at Rs. 4-8 per cwt.

FOR SALE, a semi-grand PIANO by Collard and Collard in first-rate order. Apply to G. H. F., care of this paper.

FOR SALE, a HOUSE, No. 56, near Dadysett's Agiary Lane. For particulars apply to Mr. J. L. BRITTO or Mr. PHILIP DE CRUZ, Cavel-street.

LADIES PLUSH BAGS and Velvet companions from Rs. 1 to Rs. 20 each. Latest designs.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Medow-street.

KID GLOVES.—We are now showing a new consignment of Gloves at very low prices. Inspection invited.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Fort.

WANTED, a young and active EUROPEAN of good address to canvas for orders in Bombay on salary and commission. Apply O. P. E., care of this paper.

TO GENTLEMEN wishing to learn the Russian language. Apply to Z. Raigarodsky, repairer of looking glasses, behind the Small C. Court, Kalbadevie-road, Bombay.

WANTED an INDENT CLERK, having an experience in continental goods, and who could influence a good business. Apply with testimonials to A. B. C., care of this paper.

UNRESERVED SALE of valuable BOOKS consigned by Bernard Quaritch, at Crawford and Co.'s Rooms, TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY at 2-30 p. m.

FOR SALE, two steel Boilers 30" by 7' by Hick, Hargreaves & Co., with all mountings complete. For price and other particulars apply to the Manager, Jivraj Balloo Mill, Tardeo.

IMPORTANT TO MOFUSSILITES.—Our Kerosine oil Cooking Stoves are the best for officers and others travelling in the mofussils. Prices and illustration on application to Steward and Co., 2, Church Gate-street.

REGISTRY OFFICE for DOMESTIC and OTHER SERVANTS.—For further particulars apply to B. SAKARAMJEE & Co., Estate and House Agents, 2, Oak Lane, Bombay.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL.—The most conveniently situated hotel in Bombay, both for residents and visitors.

ROPES FOR SALE, HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

SYKE'S GLASS HYDROMETERS.—A fresh supply just received. A complete set, Rs. 15-8. Apply to ROGERS & Co.

TOM SAYERS GRAND BOHEMIAN BAND (LAST FEW NIGHTS) at TEMPLE BAR, TO-NIGHT, at 9. Admission to Gallery, Re. 1.

SEE PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CARDS, BON BONS AND CRACKERS, also CONFISERIE FRANCAISE, just received.

OUR metal keyless, medium size, "CONQUEROR" watches are unrivalled.—KANNY & Co., Watch makers, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

DRESSES.—Dresses made to order. General satisfaction expressed by patrons for style and finish of work. Miss COULSON, Carnac-road.

CEYLON TEA.—Rangalla Estate. Sample Tins of 6lbs. can be obtained from the Wholesale Agents, PHIPSON & Co., Bombay. Rs. 7-8 per tin.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Medow-street.

JUST RECEIVED by this mail a large XMAS STOCK of BOOTS, SHOES, &c. Prices moderate. Hussen ally Mulla Hasimjee & Brothers, No. 1, Crawford Market.

SITUATION WANTED as CLERK or Salesman by a young man, recently arrived in Bombay. Speaks French, German and Hindoostanee. Apply M. H., office, *Bombay Gazette.*

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chints, etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

JUST received, a SELECT and CHOICE ASSORMENT of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, by the best Artists, from 4 annas each. —BAPHAM, PILE & Co.

TO-DAY—ICES, JORDAN ALMONDS, Vanille, Pine-apple and Raspberry, Wines, Spirits, and Christmas Cards, of the best quality, at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church-gate-street.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

"VICTORESS" COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80; No. 7, Rs. 100.
J. NEUBERG, Meadow-stre t, Bombay.

WANTED, a SITUATION, afloat or ashore as Engineer or Millwright by a certificated Engineer who has had considerable experience in Paper, Cotton, Sugar Mills, Weaving and Flax Factories and Cotton Presses, address W. T. B., *Gazette* Office.

WHOLESALE.—Just received Yarn-dyed Khakee Drill at annas 5 to 6 per yard, Inf. Scarlet Serge Rs. 3 per yard. Army Welsh Flannel annas 10 per yard, Vol. Helmets, complete, Rs. 8 each. Try at V. J. LACKAS, near Jackaria Masjid.

CHRISTMAS TREE ORNAMENTS, Candles and Candle-Holders, Toys, Writing Cases, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by thethroat sold at all Chemists, in bottles.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, to invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera& Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's hemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be learned on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Karrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the under signed :—
Duc de Montebello Champagne in Quarts and Pints.
Nicolson's Ale in Hogsheads just arrived.
Nicolson's very old and mellow Scotch Whisky.
RIU CHARLES FORBES & Co.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 per Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 : Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country Horses and Ponies bought and selling of horses will meet our best attentions Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yards Rs. 15, double Rs. 20. The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price 2eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.
ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps...Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each .. 1,200
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SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE :—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.
F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
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PIANOS	By Collard and Collard, Kaps, Roenisch, Gerard, Adams and others.
PIANOS	By all the best makers at lowest price for Cash.
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PIANOS	The Iron Framed Pianette at Rs. 400 Unequalled.
PIANOS	Rupees 25 monthly for 20 months secures a first-class instrument.
PIANOS	Rs. 400 cash, secures a Pianette of excellent tone and finish with complete Iron Frame, Zinc lined-packing case included.
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BOMBAY

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT.
ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.
New ENGINES and BOILERS
Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.
Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.
One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.
The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.
One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.
One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4.'
Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.
SOLE AGENTS
FOR
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PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REGO'S PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. Coals on the BUNDER and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
Fire Premiums for 1882 ..... £300,000
" 1883 ..... £944,000
LIFE BRANCH.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at death, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,156
GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1867 ..... £1,406,581 17 2 | 1877 ..... £2,758,042 19
1872 ..... £2,318,21 14 5 | 1882 ..... £1,842,051 14
THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..	Rs. 10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL.....	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL..	,, 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..	Rs. 2,000,000
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THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETT

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, 5-45 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Clyde (s), from Moulmein; Ganges (s), London; and Chapra (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Assyria (s), for Buarch; and Zeus, False Point.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder this evening at 5-45:—

Quadrille	Cox and Box	Coote.
Overture	Fingal's Cave	Mend-lssohn.
Valse	Dance Souvenance	Waldteufel.
Grand Selection	La Fille de Madame Angot	Lecocq.
Valse	Visionen d'Amour	Deibruck.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. City of Canterbury, Algoma, Siccoco, and Lawada left the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Clan Buchanan entered it yesterday.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in the last month was 3,047, the daily average being 101. The new admissions were 1,148. The number of children vaccinated was 96.

ESCAPING FROM LEGAL CUSTODY,—Arjoon Yessoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and fined Rs. 5, for escaping from the custody of the police, when arrested for being drunk and disorderly, on Sunday.

THEFT.—Hoossin Dawood, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a small quantity of wheat from the goods station at Warse-bunder, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

LECTURE.—Shrimat Paramahausa Pandit Keshavanand Swami delivered a very learned lecture at the Arya Samaj Mandir yesterday evening. The subject of the lecture was "The six shastras of the Aryas (the six schools of philosophy)." The learned Swami gave the principles and features of each of the shastras, and then expressed his own views thereon.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Sooparee-baug-road, on the body of a female child aged 2 years named Bheema. Deceased was the daughter of Babboo Suthoo, a boiler maker in the B. B. and C. I. Railway workshops, Parel. At about 4-30 p.m. on Sunday, while playing near a tank, she fell in and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the tindoo burning-ground, Sonapore, on the body of Kasseprasad The Knorprasad, aged twenty-one years. Deceased was a watchman of the burning-ground. He had been suffering from pains in his chest and difficulty of breathing for the last three years. He was found lying dead in his bed, in the burning-ground premises. A verdict of death from heart-disease was recorded.

THE UNIQUE COMPANY.—The company announce a change of programme for to-night, the piece selected for representation being "How to Woo Successfully," which, we believe, will be a novelty to many local play-goers. The company scored so decided a success on Saturday night at the Gaiety, that there should be no doubt of their ability to afford a pleasant evening's entertainment. Miss Crawford ought to be worth seeing in her double part.

ASSAULT.—Bapoo Motee, a sweeper, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Fatma, a woman, on Sunday night, at Cameroopoora 13th Lane. The accused, it appears, demanded a loan of 4 annas from the prosecutrix and on her declining he assaulted her on the head with a stone. He was under the influence of liquor at the time. He was fined Rs. 10, and Rs. 2 of the fine, if recovered, was awarded to the complainant as compensation.

THEFT BY A SON.—Ramchunder Bhazee, a lad about 18 years of age, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a gold bangle, valued at Rs. 50-8, the property of his mother. The accused was arrested by the police while endeavouring to dispose of the bangle. He pleaded guilty to the charge. The magistrate, considering the youth, and his mother urging that he should be leniently dealt with, he was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE ALBLESS LEPER HOME FUND.

	Rs.
Dhunjeebhoy H. Wadya	5
Previously acknowledged	20
Total	25

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT RECEPTION FUND.

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	8,057
Rustomjee P. Billimoria	2
Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash & Sons	50
Jumnadas Dharamsey & Co.	10
Lukmidas Khimjee	10
Manockjee Limjee Dubash	10
Curondas Vullubdas	5
Mathuradas Lowjee	5
Ardeshir N. Mody	5
Rustomjee Sonawalla	5
Vijbhucandas Atmaram	20
Abdool Hussein H. Z. Shirazee	25
C. Doert	10
F. J. Raffin	5
James Bowack	2
Bhau Hurrichund	10
Jamsetjee N. Petit	100
Capt. Hext	75
Shapurjee Hormasjee	25
Dewjee Ratan	25
K. T. Telang	10
Gunputrao Shrikrishna	10
Dawoder Gokuldas	10
Buchchand Premsukh	10
A. B. (thro' S. N. Cooper)	5
Vusoojee Khimjee	5
Meghjee Gokulas	5
Ranchordas Morarjee	5
Gheilla Kallidas	5
Morarjee Doongersey	5
Vullubjee Hemchund	5
Haridas Hemchund	5
Matheradas Mowjee	5
Vishuldas Gokuldas	5
Mooljee Hurjeevandjeee	5
Viram Dhuljee	5
Ootumchund Jethmul	2
Pallonjee Sorabjee Chief C. N. S.)	2
Dhunjeebhoy H. Wadya	5
Previously acknowledged	20
Total	25
Pherozeshaw M. Mehta	30
J. O'Connell	10
Donations under Rs. 4	37
A. D. Wadia	10
N. R. Ranina	10
	8,741½

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

RESULT OF THE L. M. & S. EXAMINATION.

The following were declared to have passed the Examination:—

CLASS I.—Dhunjeesha Eduljee Anklesaria, Ismael Janmuhamed Asrani, Framroz Shavaksha Davar, Venkatesh Balvant Karandikar, Dorabsha Eduljee Kothavala, and Muncherjee Jamasjee Mistri.

CLASS II.—Parashotam Naranjee Davad, Francis Xavier DaCosta, George F. DeCunha, Erasmo Xavier Dias, Sorabjee Framjee Kapadia, Ganesh Vishnu Kher, Mervanjee Dadabhai Masani Chabbildas Tribhowandas Master, Dunjeebhai Hurmusjee Mehta, Mahiputram Govindram Mehta, Maganlal Motiram Modi, Darasha Jamshedjee Moudawala, Dosabhai Kavasjee Patel, Chunilal Dharamdas Saralya, and Tarachund Jairamdas Vadvani.

The Balerishna Sudanji prize has been awarded to Dorabsha Eduljee Kothavala and the Charles Morehead prize has been awarded to Muncherjee Jamasjee Mistry, for passing the L. M. and S. examination with the highest number of marks in midwifery and clinical medicine respectively.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 8.

These PILLS act with great mildness, and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 7.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

SOLICITORS' CONDUCT AND THEIR COSTS.

In an application made by Mr. Chalk, of Messrs. Chalk and Walker, solicitors, for his costs against Ruttonsey Dewjee, his lordship delivered judgment to-day. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lang appeared at the hearing of the application for Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhoy, the present solicitors for the plaintiff; while Mr. Chalk appeared in person.

Mr. Justice SCOTT, in disposing of the application, said:—In this case Mr. Chalk, of the firm of Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared in person and asked for an order for the payment of certain costs due to his firm from one Ruttonsey Dewjee, plaintiff in the suit No. 119 of 1884. Mr. Chalk further asked that such payment should be ordered to be made out of the subject-matter of the suit. I must also add that Mr. Chalk argued the case with much clearness and ability. I took time to consider my decision because the question is one of considerable importance to the public and to the solicitors of Bombay. The decision must turn very much on the facts and dates, and I will, therefore, first set them out and then state my view of the law and its application to the case. The plaintiff in the suit was a member of an undivided family and had claimed partition as he was no doubt entitled to do. The other co-parceners had put obstacles in his way, so that he could not obtain his share, and he filed a suit. He employed Messrs. Chalk and Walker as his solicitors. The date of the institution of the suit was the 3rd April, 1884. On the 24th October, 1884, Messrs. Chalk and Walker proposed to the defendants that a consent decree for an account should be taken—a proposal which was not accepted. The next step was a rule taken out by plaintiff for an injunction, and receiver. The injunction was granted on the 30th January, 1885, but no receiver was appointed. It is important to remark that the defendants' affidavits on the rule showed, amongst other things, that the plaintiff was not a man of sound judgment. Then on the 23rd June, 1885, the suit appeared on the board and was called on for hearing, and the plaintiff asked for and obtained an adjournment for two months. The next step was a most important one. The plaintiff and defendants on the 3rd July secretly made and executed an agreement to refer the amount of plaintiff's share to the arbitration of two persons, who had made affidavits on behalf of defendants. This agreement was kept a secret from plaintiff's solicitors. Plaintiff signed it, being admittedly a man of unsound judgment, without professional assistance. Messrs. Chalk and Walker never became aware of it until the award had been given and a consent decree obtained. To proceed with the story of the case. On the 13th July the plaintiff obtained an order changing his attorneys. On the same day Messrs. Chalk and Walker gave the new attorneys, Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhoy, notice that they had a charge or costs on the plaintiff's share in the family property. Messrs. Chalk and Walker pressed plaintiff's attorneys for their costs and gave notice of their charge to defendants. A letter was written on the 21st September by the new solicitors, stating there should be no settlement behind the back of Messrs. Chalk and Walker, and they also said that it would be some time before the suit would be on the board for hearing. Events certainly did not bear out this letter, for the suit appeared on the board on the 1st October, giving only Rs. 190 to plaintiff. A consent decree shortly afterwards was taken before Mr. Justice Pinhey, October 13, without the case being placed on the board or any notice being given to Messrs. Chalk and Walker that the case was coming on. The consent decree was in terms of the award, the substance of which is as follows:—The whole family property is estimated at Rs. 2,36,392, and the gross sixth shares to a moiety of which the plaintiff is entitled is estimated at Rs. 39,377. But from that sum there is deducted in the first place Rs. 25,194 as money drawn for his and his brother's family purposes, and a further deducted Rs. 3,000 for the maintenance of their mother. This brings the plaintiff's moiety to Rs. 5,591, from which again is deducted Rs. 5,400, the alleged value of family jewels in his possession. Thus the amount to which he is entitled under the award is only Rs. 191, for which sum the consent decree was taken. Although minors were concerned the consent of the court was not obtained, and no provision was made for the payment of Chalk and Walker's costs, each party was to bear his own costs, save that the defendants were to pay the costs of obtaining the consents decree. This closes the statement of the case. Mr. Chalk claims that the costs to be paid out of the whole family estate, the subject-matter of the suit. The two questions which arise are:—(1). Was there an arrangement made by the plaintiff and defendants, behind the back of Messrs. Chalk and Walker with the intention of defrauding them of their costs? (2). If that was so, ought the court to order the costs, either to be taken out of the estate or to be thrown on the defendants? As regards the first point it is clear on the authorities that, although parties are undoubtedly competent to settle their suits without the intervention of the solicitor, still the solicitor is entitled to be paid, and where such an arrangement was made with the intention of depriving him of his costs (see cases collected in Chitty's Archbold's Practice, Vol. I., p.p. 142-3). While the public are fully protected against collusion between the solicitor must be equally protected against attempts to deprive him of his right to be paid for his skill and labour. Now let us look at the facts of this case, to see whether there is any evidence of such collusion and intention. We have the proposal for the consent decree refused in October, 1884. We have the secret agreement in July, 1885, to arbitrate, the persons chosen being the defendants' attendants. The plaintiff being admittedly of unsound judgment the change of solicitors at the eleventh hour, the evident fact that the new solicitors were not fully let into the secret of the arbitration, the arbitration and award being neither made in court nor filed in court, the consent decree obtained on the last day of the sitting of the court, the case not being on the board, the absence of notice to Messrs. Chalk and Walker that the award had been written to notify their claim, the character of the award itself, and especially the nature of the deductions made from the gross amount of plaintiff's share, the latter being the sum found due, the arrangement as to costs, the ignoring of Mr. Chalk's claim, and his being left to his remedy against a penniless client, all these facts seem to me to point so strongly to collusion that I am inclined to believe the intention was to deprive Messrs. Chalk and Walker of their costs. Then comes the question whether I can order those costs to be paid out of the subject-matter of the suit. I do not think I have that power under section 222, but I think I have the power to throw them upon the defendants in the exercise of the inherent equitable jurisdiction of the court. The rule in England in these suits where the property is regularly realised—and there are no special circumstances such as existed in the recent partition suit in this court—is that each party bears the costs in proportion to the amount he receives. In this case partition not only was improperly resisted, but the defendants have also under that decree obtained almost all the property, so that if the case had gone to hearing and been referred for an account in the usual manner, the plaintiff's costs would certainly not have been thrown on the plaintiff alone. Under all the circumstances of the case, and in the absence of the plaintiff who received notice of this application, and did not choose to attend to support the *bona fides* of the proceedings, I am justified in presuming collusion with intent to deprive Mr. Chalk of his costs. I shall therefore throw these costs upon the defendants. The amount of the share given to the plaintiff is too small to bear any substantial proportion of them. Next comes the question what are the costs which should be so paid? They are of two kinds—the cost of injunction and the general costs. As regards the costs of injunction I do not think that proceeding was so necessary that all its costs should be thrown on the defendants under the special proceedings of this application. I refused to appoint a receiver, and I only restrained the defendants from dealing in shares which they had only done to a limited extent. I think it will be equitable, under these circumstances, if only half the plaintiff's costs of the injunction are thrown on the defendants together with the general costs of suit. Finally, I will use one word as regards the conduct of the present solicitors for the plaintiff and of the solicitors for the defendants. I already stated my opinion on Saturday that they were not open to the charge of unprofessional conduct. They were not in any way bound to assist Mr. Chalk in the recovery of his costs, and I have nothing before me to show that they participated in the plan to deprive him of them. They merely carried out instructions to draw up an award of arbitration with which they had no concern and to take a consent decree upon that award. At the same time, I think it would have been better at the time of the consent decree if they had called the attention of the court, through the advocates, to the fact of minors being in the case, in order that the court might have examined into the merits of the consent decree. It must not be forgotten that in addition to their duty to their clients, solicitors are officers of the court and are bound, in my opinion, to assist the court in such matters. As regards the present solicitors for the plaintiff they might, no doubt, have declined to give Mr. Chalk any information, But as, instead of doing so, they volunteered information which proved misleading, I think they would have done better to have written again. I cannot, under the circumstances, make Messrs. Chalk and Walker pay the costs of the appearance of the plaintiff's solicitors. They must pay their own costs. The defendants must pay Mr. Chalk's costs in this application, and must also pay his general costs in the suit together with half his costs in the rule.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY SHRIEVALTY.

THE appointment will give as much satisfaction to every educated native in all parts of India, not of Bombay alone, as if he had himself been the recipient of the honour. Professor Wordsworth is most deeply respected among the whole native population of India. His name has, by a double title, become a household word among us; for to the grand inheritance of the fame of his ancestor's genius, he has added the more solid claim founded on long and earnest services for the moral, intellectual, and political advancement of the Indian people. It has fallen to the lot of few Englishmen to be honoured and loved by the natives of India as Professor Wordsworth is honoured and loved.—*Indian Mirror*,

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 20TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, Captain E. Stewart, arrived in Bombay harbour at 4 o'clock yesterday evening, with the overland mails of the 20th Nov. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr G R Rodwell	Mr F White
Mr A R Forde	Mrs Money
Mr D Cayle	Mr A Warrener
Mr W G Ewan	Mr and Mrs White, and 2 children
Dr Forbes	Mr J and Mrs Smith
Mr V Rigby	Major and Mrs Crous
Mr and Mrs Brereton	Mr Steuart
Miss de Carteret	Mr Wentworth and Brown
Mrs Towns	Mr Lateward
Miss Barton	Mr G Daniells
Mr H G Arnott	Mr G R Wright
Mr and Mrs Hartley	Mr Edwards, infant, and child
Mr F C Coxhead	Mr J Rankin
Mrs Shepherd and 2 children	Mr and Mrs Crowdy, 2 sons, and 3 daughters
Mr and Mrs Bagram	Mr Jas Aitken
Miss Bagram	Mr D Lambert
Mr G P Robinson	Mrs G Henderson
Mr J Henderson	Mrs Brewtey
Mr and Mrs F Ablitt, and 2 Infants	Mrs Gardner and infant
Mr H Edmead	

FROM VENICE.

Mrs Gordon	Mrs Blair
Mr J Y Inman	Miss Macpherson
Mrs Fulton, infant and child	Mr and Mrs Glover
Mr and Mrs R G Oxenham	Miss Glover
Capt Young	Miss Legrait
Mr Laretsky	Mr A Keebel
Mr Mackenzie	Mr T C Doran

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Soobell	Mr Bryans
Mr Fiske	Mr and Mrs Llewhellin
Mr and Mrs Forde Smith	Mr D R Dady
Mr G P Glendenning	Mr and Mrs Dunnett and infant
Mr and Mrs Ray	
Mr Scrulordi	Mr Vernon
Mr and Mrs W R Wyse	Mr T Wardle
Mr W Richardson	Mr S E Douglas
The Earl of Lauderdale	Mr Col in
Mr Cresswell	Mr J A Sheppard
Mrs Nicholls	Rev D Whitfield

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 14TH TO 20TH NOVEMBER, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen left Balmoral on Tuesday afternoon, and arrived at Windsor Castle at 9 o'clock the following morning. In the afternoon Her Majesty held a Council, at which the Royal sanction was given to a Proclamation dissolving Parliament and ordering the election of a new one—the writs to be returnable on January 12 next.

The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a grand county ball at Sandringham on Friday.

Mr. Gladstone on Tuesday addressed a meeting at West Calder, and referred to the dissenters from the Established Church as the backbone of the Liberal Party.

Mr. John Bright addressed a meeting at Bordesley on Tuesday, and, referring to Church disestablishment, said that although such a measure would be belived, before long become law, yet it was not a subject that could be dealt with by the next Parliament.

The annual Colston celebration at Bristol was held on Friday. At the Liberal gathering Earl Granville and Lord Carlingford were the principal speakers, and in their addresses inveighed against the Conservatives. Lord Randolph Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer and the late Lord Mayor of London addressed the company on political topics.

The deaths are announced of the Hon. Peter Locke-King, who was for many years M. P. for East Surrey, and of Major-General F. W. Graham.

Lord Ranelagh, one of the originators of the Volunteer movement, died on Friday, aged 73.

The Home Secretary has recommended the Crown that Mr. Stead shall be treated as a first-class misdemeanant during the term of his sentence of imprisonment.

Mr. Parnell has announced his intention of becoming a Parliamentary candidate for the Exchange Division of Liverpool, in which there is a large Irish population.

The opening meeting, at the opening meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday, read an interesting paper on the exploration survey for a railway between India, Siam, and China, and gave some valuable information concerning the Shan tribes of Burmah.

Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador in London, is about to vacate that post, and he will be succeeded by Rustem Pasha.

Sir J. M'Lard Hogg was re-elected on Friday Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Vice-Admiral Graham has been appointed Controller of the Navy.

Notification was made in Tuesday's *Gazette* that a peerage has been conferred on Sir Thomas Bateson, under the title of Baron Deramore.

John Duff, alias Wallace, a member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, was convicted at the Warwick Assizes of the murder of one Langdale by killing a man named Gataley, a fuller, near Bat at Solihull, near Birmingham, in December, 1880. He was sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude.

Daniel Minahan was convicted on Tuesday at the Central Criminal Court of the murder of his wife, and was sentenced to death.

The colliers in South and West Yorkshire have resolved to strike work unless an advance in wages be conceded to them.

A train on Plymouth and Tavistock line ran off the rails on Wednesday. The engine and tender were overturned and the driver was killed, the fireman being badly injured.

An armed party of "moonlighters" visited a gentleman farmer named Curtin, near Tralee, on Friday night, and demanded arms. The latter resisted, and a discharge of firearms followed, by which Mr. Curtin and one of the gang were mortally wounded. Two others were found later to have died from wounds. Three men are in custody.

In consequence of the ill-feeling existing between the population of Limerick and the men of the 1st Battalion Royal Rifles, the latter are to be removed from the city by order of the Lord-Lieutenant.

At a meeting of the Irish National League on Tuesday, Mr. T. D. Sullivan and Mr. T. O'Connor denounced the attack on and murder of Mr. Curtin by "moonlighting" dastards, and said that they would not undertake to tell you what ought to be done in this difficult circumstance. All that I will say is, as far as I am able to judge, the Government of the day, with Lord Salisbury at its head, and Lord Salisbury holding the office of Foreign Department, have been regulating their proceedings by sound principles of which no Englishman need be ashamed. And so long as they continue to direct themselves on that question on those principles, as far as I am concerned—and I am sure I can answer for those who have been my colleagues they will receive our best support." Coming to matters at home, Mr. Gladstone strongly condemned Sir Michael Hicks-Beach for the countenance he gave to those who condemned Lord Spencer. Mr. Gladstone then expressed disapproval and lamented the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the state of trade. "There is no more plausible proceeding than, when there is difficulty, to appoint a Royal Commission to make an inquiry. It takes it off the shoulders of the Executive Government, it takes it off the shoulders of those who are responsible, and places it upon the shoulders of those men who are not responsible at all. I have no doubt the members of the Royal Commission will do their best, but you have no hold upon them; and whatever they report will be made use of to diminish the responsibility of Ministers, to whom you ought to look, and who, if no available remedies are at hand ought to have the courage to say so." He did not question the fact that distress had prevailed in the country; but this he must say.—"Those who are as old as I am will be able to make useful and fruitful comparisons between the distress of the last few years and the distress that I recollect in my youth—the cases of distress and the period of distress that occurred between the year 1815 and the passing of the Reform Bill. These were periods indeed severe. The characteristic of the present distress has been this—that as regards capital there has been a great diminution of the profits. A good deal of stagnation, and a very large amount of suffering in certain branches of industry, such as agriculture and the coal industry; but it has been attended with this mitigation—that the wages that there has not been general and severe distress among the working population of the country. No doubt in the coal trade and in the shipping trade—perhaps these are the most remarkable interest—there has been a diminution of employment with that diminution of employment considerable distress, which I deeply lament; but you must regard this fact—that most of the working population of the country have during the last two or three years been enjoying the benefit of access to articles of food and articles of clothing upon better terms than they ever knew before. There are a great number of people in whose case it appears that if capitalists are not quite so well off as they were the question of the condition of the working classes is secondary. I exactly reverse these two positions. I say that if the mass of the people, who are really dependent on their daily labour, are relatively not ill off in the greater portion of our branches of industry, it is a matter for great regret, but still it is a secondary matter to know that the accumulation of capital is not going on quite as rapidly as it did." After the remedies for these distresses, he could only say that those who are promoters of the Royal Commission had never suggested any remedies, or the remedies they suggested were a great deal worse than the disease. "This taxation upon foreign manufactures has behind it something still more serious, and the revival of what as yet no one had the courage to name; but if devices like this Commission get countenance you will hear of it soon enough, and that is your old friend—a tax upon corn," Is it to be considered as serious, he asked, that at this day any Liberal should be seduced away from his colours to support "this piece of quackery that is called a Royal Commission, without plan, without purpose, without compass, and without guidance, with no definite creed or object, only with the latent purpose in the minds of some who did not like to speak it out that the system of free commerce was again to be set aside and a system of restricted and bound-up commerce brought again on the Statute Book of this country?"

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at is. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

MR. GLADSTONE IN SCOTLAND.

MR. GLADSTONE addressed about 2,000 persons at West Calder on Tuesday, Nov. 17, and spoke for an hour and a half minutes. Having congratulated Scotland on the great extension of the suffrage and the addition to the number of its representatives in Parliament, he replied briefly to Mr. Parnell's challenge to formulate his plans for extending local government in Ireland. His reply was that all he had pledged himself to was to give the utmost attention to the wishes of Ireland, constitutionally expressed, and that as yet he did not know what these wishes were. Mr. Gladstone then reverted to the question of Disestablishment, for the purpose, as it appeared, of supplying an omission in a previous speech. He had then inflicted on the Liberal Dissenters a grievous disappointment, but had failed to temper it with any compensating words or with any acknowledgment of the indebtedness of the party to them. He condoled with his disestablishing friends upon the disappointment he had been compelled to inflict for the object of their desires was not yet, in his opinion practicable; and he praised them as "the backbone of the party, as men who have never deviated from the steadiness of their purpose, men with regard to whom you may say that you always know where they are that you always know when a public case comes forward they will not be finding small reasons and petty excuses for not supporting it; but whenever they see the cause of right and justice they will go straight to the mark." Mr. Gladstone went on to speak of the present Government, its conduct, and the treatment it should receive. What he was disposed to wish regarding it was "that their conduct should be as like ours as it was possible, and that the treatment which they receive may be as unlike as possible the treatment we received," He condemned as injurious to imperial interests the incessant questioning of the late Opposition on matters of the utmost delicacy and difficulty, saying that the questions were put only from a disposition to do mischief to the Government and regardless of the vital interests of the country. He went on to say that the most dangerous of all matters with which the late Government had to deal was the question of the Soudan. "It has cost this country some blood and much treasure, and I have admitted with regret that I could not say we in every instance and every step of our difficult path arrived at a right judgment. I think in some points not immaterial with respect to the Soudan it is clear that we fell into error. What I have said in this—that there was not an error that we have committed that was not fostered by the party opposite, and that the complaint against us amounts simply to this—that we did not commit more errors and greater. There may be some who think that that is a sweeping accusation. Let me illustrate it by a particular point. The question was immediately brought up on our quiting office wh ther it was desirable or not to continue the evacuation of the Soudan. We have always been of opinion that to do so would be done, that great mischief was to be done, by organizing efforts for the purpose of the conquest of that country or for the purpose of establishing a government according to our ideas in that country. That is our opinion; we place it before you for your judgment. What did the incoming Government say? The incoming Government said that that opinion was a great mistake, that we ought to have continued military occupation of the Soudan—that we ought to have remained there until we had established by military force institutions for the government of that savage country. But it appeared that the policy we had gone out upon so far and could not be recalled, consequently that evacuation was to be continued, and we were to close our accounts with the Soudan. I lay that before you because the statement is a fact which is perfectly unquestionable—namely, that we on principle contended for leaving the Soudan; that our opponents contended in principle against it and said we should continue there; but it was too late to do it. That will enable you to judge whether I am unreasonable when I say that the complaint of our opponents against us was not against such errors as we committed but because we did not commit errors of a greater degree, because, when the errors became palpable we did not persevere and push them to extremities. Do you think it would have been wise for you to have continued military operations, which were never intended for the conquest of this Soudan, for the wild purpose, and in defiance of climate circumstances, and political relations—for this wild purpose of establishing institutions there by force over the head and ears of the people? "With regard to Afganistan, he observed that the present Government had adhered to the lines which the late Administration had laid down, and he was happy to understand that proceedings which that Government were expected to reach a satisfactory termination. Mr. Gladstone had no fault, either to find with the policy of the present Government with regard to events in the Balkan Peninsula. "I think," so far as I know what is going on, that Lord Salisbury deserves credit for the course which he has taken in regard to the recent transactions in that peninsula. When the two portions of Bulgaria which were united by the Treaty of San Stefano and disjoined by the Treaty of Berlin again united themselves by a popular movement, that self love of which I suppose most of us are conscious, and by which all of us are on some occasions swayed, might have prompted Lord Salisbury to take a strong and indignant position against those who attempted to change the Treaty of Berlin. On the contrary he appears to have taken a prudent and practical view of the case, and to have been disposed to respect the desire of the Bulgarian peoples north and south of the Balkans to form one political community. . . . I will not undertake to tell you what ought to be done in this difficult circumstance. All that I will say is, as far as I am able to judge, the Government of the day, with Lord Salisbury at its head, and Lord Salisbury holding the office of Foreign Department, have been regulating their proceedings by sound principles of which no Englishman need be ashamed. And so long as they continue to direct themselves on that question on those principles, as far as I am concerned—and I am sure I can answer for those who have been my colleagues they will receive our best support." Coming to matters at home, Mr. Gladstone strongly condemned Sir Michael Hicks-Beach for the countenance he gave to those who condemned Lord Spencer. Mr. Gladstone then expressed disapproval and lamented the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the state of trade. "There is no more plausible proceeding than, when there is difficulty, to appoint a Royal Commission to make an inquiry. 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THE FRENCH IN TONGKING.

THE French Minister of War has received the following despatch from General de Courcy, dated Hanoi, Nov. the 16th:—"After the capture of Than Moi, the troops under the command of General Jamout occupied several points between the Red River and the River Claire. They are now going down the River Day in pursuit of the pirates established at various points on its banks. General Negrier is vigorously carrying out the military operations projected to secure the complete pacification of the Delta. Various insurgent bands are being [illegible] dispersed by the columns despatched against them. Slight engagements occur daily. All the points attacked by our troops are previously surrounded and bombarded, and front attacks [illegible] insignificant, while those of the enemy [illegible] considerable. Great panic prevails among the [illegible] and numerous offers of submission [illegible]. The natives are spontaneously [illegible] and sending prisoners, whom they deliver [illegible] leaders. Our troops are full of spirit [illegible] notwithstanding the fatiguing character of these [illegible] Owing to the insurgents having [illegible] in many places in order to flood

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

ON Nov 16 the opening meeting of the Royal Geographical Society for the session 1885-86 took place at the University of London, Burlington-gardens, W., the President, the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., in the chair.

Mr. Holt S. Hallett, C.E., read a paper on his exploration survey for a railway connexion between India, Siam, and China. He said that he had come before them that evening to render an account of his late explorations and survey in Burmah, Siam, and the Shan States, which had enabled him to trace out the path for the railway which would, he trusted, before long connect India and China, the two most populous empires in the world. For the last 30 years or so it had been the aim of the mercantile public at home and in the East, and of the ablest of our Indian administrators, to open up and develop our trade with South-west China. Many projects had been mooted for that purpose, and, as was not unnatural, owing to the absence of geographical knowledge, those projects all aimed at reaching their objective along the valleys of the main waterways of Indo-China. Improved acquaintance, resulting from a number of explorations, had, however, demonstrated them to be impracticable. The last of these projects was the Songkoi or Red River route, from Tonquin. This route was greatly in favour with the French two years ago, and was doubtless the cause of such enormous sacrifices being made in the prosecution of the ill-advised Tonquin expedition. The insurmountable impediments in that river, consisting of rocks, sandbanks, and fierce currents rendered it impracticable except for small boats under four tons, and that only from November to March. The French themselves had therefore been compelled to abandon all hope of any considerable trade springing up on either the Meh Kong or Songkoi rivers. Not only so, but their last resource, the idea of laying down a railway along the valley of either of those rivers, had been abandoned, owing to the insuperable difficulties that would be met with. Indo-China was the term now applied to the south-eastern section of Asia, lying to the south of China proper, and between the Indian Ocean and the China Sea. It was divided into three natural divisions—the westernmost, drained by the Irrawaddy, Sittang, and Salween, rivers into the Bay of Bengal; the central drained by the Meh Kong and Meh Nam into the Gulf of Siam; the easternmost, by the Song Ka and other minor streams, which fall into the Gulf of Tonquin and China Sea. Central Indo-China was separated from British Burmah by a range or backbone springing in the eastern Thibetan plateau, and ending with the Malay Peninsula. The lowest level of that range was situated in the neighbourhood of Moulmein, and formed the most favourable point for crossing it and reaching Central Indo-China and Southern China. The hot and moist climate and fertile soil in Indo-China produced a vegetation not yielding in variety and wealth, to any known country. It was the most richly gifted by nature of Asiatic lands. The deltas of the Irrawaddy, Meh Nam, and Meh Kong were chiefly rice producing. The vast plains in the upper courses of the rivers and the magnificent plateaux of the Shan States are exceedingly fertile. They produced, in addition to rice and other cereals, cotton tobacco, indigo, sugar-cane, tea, safflower, arrowroot—in fact, all the products of a tropical country. Strawberries, raspberries, blackberry, besides buttercups, forget-me-nots, and roses were found on the higher plateaux. A considerable portion of the country was covered with forests in which teak, thingan, pine, thikado, pyngado, padouk, eagle wood, gum-trees, cinnamon bark, wood-oil, rye-wood, and rubber-creeper, and many other useful tropical trees and plants abounded. The wooded country and extensive grassy plains formed the breeding ground for elephants, ponies, and cattle. The villages were embedded in gardens, growing nearly every species of tropical fruit. In the west of the Sittang the hills were generally metalliferous, and if the country was opened up might well repay their exploration by mineralogists. Indo-China was mainly inhabited by people of Mongoloid stock, of the Tibetan and Chinese branches, who migrated southwards from Eastern Thibet and China. Other ethnical elements existed, belonging to the Turki, Malayan, Polynesian, Kolarian, and Negrito families and some were said

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 7.

THE London Stock Exchange quotations of Saturday exhibit no alteration, Consols still standing at 99⅞, French Rentes at 108½, and the 3½ per cent. Indian sterling Loan at 100⅝. The General Produce Markets were also devoid of change.

Liverpool arrival prices for American Cotton show a decline of 1-32d. from Friday's rates, but otherwise there is nothing to add to what we noticed in our Saturday's report.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	3,01,261
Do. Branches	Dec.	24,099
Other Deposits	Inc.	9,50,913
Government Securities	Dec.	8,25,300
Loans	Dec.	1,38,952
Bills Discounted	Inc.	12,29,314
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	4,73,784
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	14,04,903

These figures are in favour of easier money, in so far as they show an increase of 14 lakhs in the Cash Balance, but the cause of the increase might almost be interpreted the other way. The trade demand, owing to the additional amount of up-country bills coming forward is in reality 3 lakhs larger than last week, and the influx of cash is due solely to the considerable sales of Government Paper and a reduction of 4½ lakhs in the cash with other banks. The steady reduction in the Bank's holdings of Government Paper is a noticeable feature. In 1880 they stood at 70 lakhs, or more than double the present figure, but since than the average tendency, has been steadily towards contraction. The Cash Balance now stands at 239 lakhs, an unusually large figure, but by no means the highest point touched. In October of 1882 the amount stood in the neighbourhood at 250 lakhs for some weeks, and in September of that year reached 261 lakhs.

EXCHANGE.—For ready bills the tone of the market continues very steady, but with quieter telegrams from Calcutta there is rather an easier feeling for forward delivery. We quote for this mail :—

Bank Bills on demand	ls. 6 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	ls. 6 5-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	ls. 6 5-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	ls. 6 13-32d.	,,
France, 3 months' sight	1·94	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER maintains a fairly steady tone, although not active. Fours ready we quote at Rs. 97⅜, January delivery Rs. 97 7-16. Fours-and-a-half we call Rs. 99⅜.

SHARES are generally very quiet. For Bank of Bombays a good inquiry still prevails, and the rate has improved to Rs. 721½. Press Companies are all firm, but without quotable change in value. Spinning mills are quiet and unchanged. Bombay-Burmah Trading Company are Rs. 75 easier at Rs. 3,850 for first issue.

COTTON.—Sellers have again reduced their prices by Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, with the result of inducing a moderate amount of business. For March delivery Fully Good Khangaum has been bought at Rs. 187, Good Julgaum at Rs. 181, Good Omra at Rs. 179, and Good Broach at Rs. 208. Ready Omras have changed hands at Rs. 186 for Good. Bengals continue to be firmly held, and very little business has been done in them. Current rates to-day are :—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals .. Dec.-Jan.	160	165	172
Omras, ready	186	190	
Do. dely March	179	187	
Feb.	181		
Jan.	182		
Broach ,, March	208		
Feb.	210		
Dholleras ,, April.	183	189	197

WHEAT is quiet but still firmly held, especially Ekdani. We quote No. 1 Soft White, Rs. 3-14-6 to Rs. 3-15-6 ; No. 1 Club Delhi, Rs. 3-11-9 per cwt.

SEEDS generally show no change. Linseed is still worth Rs. 6-11 on the spot, Rs. 5-15-6 for April-May delivery.

FREIGHTS are rather quieter than on Saturday with very few engagements, making but rates remain the same. We quote :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	16-3	16-3
London	15-6 to 16-3	16-3
Continent	20 to 21-3	Same
Havre	20	
Dunkirk	21-3	
Antwerp	20 to 21-3	
Marseilles	20 to 21-3	
Trieste-Venice	27-6 to 2	32s. 6d. to 35s.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

The following was telegraphed by the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* under date of 9th Nov :—" Mr. Manton Marble, who was sent abroad as American agent to ascertain the opinion of England, France, and Germany on the proposed revival of the Bimetallic Conference, has returned, having consulted the leading men of all parties in the three countries named. While the result of his mission is not disclosed, the general belief is that the information which he has obtained implies the failure of the project." The undernoted decision respecting readiness to load under a charter-party may be of interest to shippers and ship agents :—

VAUGHAN AND OTHERS *v.* CHAMBELL, HEATLEY AND CO.—Defendants chartered a ship of plaintiffs for a cargo of wheat, flour, or other merchandise, on the condition that they might throw up the charter-party if the vessel was not " ready to receive cargo " on a fixed date. On that date, defendant gave notice that she was ready, but plaintiffs found that she had still 300 tons of ballast on board and, moreover, was not as yet lined in the manner usual and necessary for the protection of a wheat or flour cargo. On an action by the owner, the Court of Appeal (per the Master of the Rolls), said that the question of the proper amount of ballast was only a question of fact, and there was evidence in support of the finding of the lower Court (Mr. Justice Day) that 300 tons of ballast was not an unreasonable amount to retain. With regard to the objection as to the absence of the necessary lining, the charter-party said nothing about the vessel being " fit," but only about its being " ready," and the court was not prepared to import this further condition unto the charter-party. The decision in plaintiffs favour was therefore upheld. (App. Ct., Oct. 31.)

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs
INDIAN BANKS.					720½
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	815
Bank of Bengal	43,000	500	all	10 do.	899x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	13½
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£62
National Bank of India	37,330	250		5 pct.	110

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,30	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	100
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	320
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,00	1,00	..	715
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	510
Bhowanipur Mills	9,0 0	100	100	..	10
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	..	915
Borar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,75	2	2	..	17
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	5	Rs. 3	775
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	725
Conaughti Mills	84	500	50	..	647½
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,00	1,00	..	650
City of Bombay	600	1,00	1,000	..	830
Dharumsey S. & W. Co	2,000	2,00	2,00	..	2324
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,00	1,00	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,50	5	5	Rs. 25	690
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,25	1,00	1,00	..	661
Golam Hoba S. Co.	2,00	5	5	..	393
Gordon Mills	1,03	1,00	1,00	..	175
Hindustan Mills	1,20	1,00	1,00	..	855
Hingunghat Mill Co.	70	50	50	..	695
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	1,060
Imp. Cotton Mills Co	4 0	50	50	..	425
Indian Manfg Co. Ld	56	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	1,072½
James Greaves Mills	100	500	50	..	560
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,31	5	5	..	459
Jowrai Bhalloo	1,00	1,00	1,00	..	1,075
Khandesh	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	920
Khatao Makanjee	1,00	1,00	1,00	Rs. 2	370
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,50	10	10	Rs. 5	147
Madras United	500	1,00	1,00	160	26 0
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00	1,00	..	615
Manockjee Petit's	1,050	1,00	1,00	..	1,175
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	..	200
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,465
National Spinning	600	1,00	1,00	..	560
Nigamn Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	5	..	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	915
New Great Eastern	1 500	1,00	1,00	..	920
Oriental	5,725	625	62	..	565
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	40	..	105
People of India S. & W. Company	1,00	25	250	..	185
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,250	500	50	..	115
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,00	..	793
Rajpore	841	1,00	1,0	..	725
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,50	1,00	1,00	..	1,500
Sholapore Mills	878	1,00	1,00	Rs. 33	1,315
Soonderdas	600	1,00	1,00	..	670
Southern India	1,00	200	50	Rs. 12½	115
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,11	250	25	..	26 2
Victoria Mills	600	1,00	1,00	..	650
Western India S. & M. Company	1,30	1,000	1,00	..	690

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£142
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	..	£127

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.c.	210 / 155
Badhan, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,00	100	100	Rs. 18	142
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,62	200	165	Rs. 10	213
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,5	100	100	10 2-3p.c	75
Do. New issue	500	100	87½	10 2-3p.c	75xd
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100		
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	670
Bombay Saw Mills	500	1,000	1,000	..	415
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1 25	100	100	Rs. 6	104 / 100
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,00	3,50	1,500	300	3,850
Do. (2nd Issue)	1,000	64	375	60	945
Do. (3rd Issue)	1,000	64	375	..	880
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	60	1,00	1,000	25	935
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Cash Bazaar	1,5	100	10	..	22
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,00	100	100	9½	120
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,00	10	10	Rs. 5	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	31
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	35	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	50	300	36 p. a.	340
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,00	20	175	Rs. 264	253
Mechanics Building Co.	4,00	50	22	27	
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct.	100
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,00	200	50	5 & 7½	58 & 65
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8	2
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,00	10	100	8 p. a.	91
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 16	307½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,00	1,000	Rs. 100	1 60
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	78
Soondry & Co. Ld.	1,00	10	100	Rs. 9	95
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	2	25	Rs. 1	13xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,00	50	50	Rs. 110	1,145
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,50	10	100	Rs. 1	175
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	175	100	12 p.c.	145
M Mody & Co., Ld.	2,500	200	200	0	205

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 5th December, as compared with the statement of the 28th November :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 28. Rs.	Dec. 5. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorised Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	31,83,190	37,88,471
do. do. at Branches	14,93,286	14,74,187
Other Deposits	3,07,28,156	3,16,79,069
Post Bills	2,72,983	2,65,709
Cash Credits undrawn	6,85,105	6,50,513
	4,91,67,725	5,03,57,979
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	41,58,920	33,33,560
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	18,26,644	18,23,266
Loans, on Security of do.	21,93,422	20,54,470
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,468	1,987
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,69,21,931	1,81,51,245
Stamps	33,677	33,664
Dead Stock Rs. 5,75,240		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,65,000	3,10,240	3,10,240
Cash Balances with Correspondents	12,25,005	7,51,221
Cash and Currency Notes	2,23,83,416	2,36,86,326
	4,91,67,725	5,03,57,979

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line steam-ship Clan Cameron, 1,585 tons, Captain Francis Ereaut, sails to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Clyde, 1,022 tons, Captain G. Hadden, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (20th Nov.) with a cargo of timber. She is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
7	Clyde (s)	Hadden	Moulmein, Nov. 26.
	Ganges (s)	Stewart	London, Nov. 11.
	Chupra (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
7	Assyria (s)	Tice	Busreh.
	Zeus	Christopherson	Falso Point.

The steamer Clan Cameron, Ereant, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—Steamers Clan Buchanan, for Marseilles and Perim ; Pachumba and Mobile, Persian Gulf ; and Lawada, London, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

3 Continental ..... Kirby ..... Hongkong, Oct. 31.
Britannia ..... Hamilton ... Middlesborough.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 3.—Barque Glamis.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.
4 Shahzada (s) ..... Calcutta.
Surat (s) ..... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 7.

FROM LONDON.

Argosy s—9 cases candles, soap, &c, Barton and Co.
Lawada s—40 bales old newspaper, Noordin Sumsoodin.
Thames s—5 cases claret, Ramchandra Parshotum Kavat.
Rome s—17 cases cheese, provision, medicine, &c, E Sumsoodin and Co.
Mirzapore s—3 cases confectionery, J Suckoor.
Cathay s—4 cases confectionery, J Suckoor.
Ravena s—15 bales printing paper, the *Times of India*.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—30 cases whisky and rum, Pestonjee and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—25 bundles yellow metal sheets, H Veljee ; 15 cases stout, Pestonjee and Co.
Rydal Hall s—3 cases German silver sheets, C Hurkisson.

FROM ANTWERP.

Draco s—45 cases matches, A Blaschreck and Co.
Sorrento s—20 cases slate pencils, A M Hassenally ; 75 kegs iron rose nails, M S Noorbhoy.

FROM HULL.

Draco s—20 bales straw boards, D Veljee ; 21 packages earthenware, Saleh Mahomed Fazali ; 125 drums linseed oil, A H Chandabhoy.
Sorrento s—100 drums linseed oil, C Jullabhoy.

FROM VENICE.

Gwalior s—12 cases pound and seed beads, M Essoffally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Cameron s—95 bales cotton, Maneckchund Megjee ; 45 bales wool, R Mooljee ; 525 cwts myrabollams, Premjee Hurjee.
Arabia s—100 bales cotton, A Gorsee ; 220 bales wool, N Khutow ; 21 bales wool, G Cullianjee ; 2·0 cwts coir yarn, P Devjee ; 30 bales wool, Nicholdass Thacurdas.

FOR LONDON.

Parramatta s—100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 357½ cwts coir yarn, D Kesowji ; 175 cwts gum, Natha Easo ; 60 cwts gum, R Ahwer ; 30 cwts gum, R Bhowanjee ; 8 bales hides, D Peerbhoy ; 464 cwts fishmaws, L Chuttow.
Lowada s—143 cwts horns, M Coorjee.

FOR HULL.

Sorrento s—7 bales wool, Dossabhoy Merwanji.
Kt of St John s—194 cwts behda and 400 cwts myrabollams, Vallji Anundji ; 2,000½ cwts linseed, Khimji Lucksmidass ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 2,031 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Ehrenfels s—100 cwts wheat, F Masotti and Co ; 8,016 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Draco s—8,000 cwts wheat and 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 500 cwts myrabollams, Aldridge, Salmon and Co ; 501 cwts myrabollams, Punnett and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Peveril s—200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Arabia s—1,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Parramatta s—4,200 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

East Anglia s—3,999 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co ; 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 750 cwts rapeseed, 300 cwts roundnut seed, and 450 c wts linseed, J Bharmull ; 4,000½ cwts rapeseed, Lallji Poonsee and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Peveril s—4,039 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Recta s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 81 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Patna s—604 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmandass ; 100 bales cotton, and 12 packages sandalwood, Rustomji Sethna.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, December 6.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·958
Temperature of the Air	75·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·3
Dew Point	61·2
Relative humidity of Air	·628
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8)	4·1
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·7
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	67·8
General Directions of Wind*	NE, E, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE, ENE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	207

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 4.

Merriman, Lt, Bo Marine Batn, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DECEMBER 5.

Nixon, Capt, Bl Staff Corps, on leave, from Peshawar.

DECEMBER 6.

Werge, Capt, Bo 28th Regt, on duty, from Malegaum.
Willcock, Lt, Bo 2nd Glasgow Regt, on duty, from Poona.
Luck, Bgdr-Genl, Bo Staff, on leave, from Poona.
Courtis, Capt, Bo 1st Oxfordshire L I, on leave, from Poona.
Gordon, Capt 4th Bl Cavy, on remount duty, from N-W Provinces.
Cummins, Major, 4th Cavy, on duty, from Mominabad.
Norcott, Lt, Bo N Lancas, on leave, from Poona.

DECEMBER 7.

Elliot, Capt, Bo 1st Lanc, on duty, from Poona.
Nicholls, Major, Bl 32nd Pioneers, on leave, from Mian Mir.
Newall, Lt, Bo N Lanc, on leave, from Kirkee.
Lovett, Lt, Bo Gl Regt, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 5.

Phelps, Col, Bo Comy Genl, on duty, to Poona.
Nixon, Capt, Bl, on leave, to England.
Schneider, Lt, Bo 2nd Gren Bo Infy, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

DECEMBER 6.

Williams, Col, Bo Director of Army Remount, on duty, to Umballa.

DECEMBER 7.

Elliot, Capt, Bo 1st Lancers, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Lovett, Lt, Bo Gl Regt, on duty, to Umballa.
Werge, Capt, Bo 28th Regt, on duty, to Baroda.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 8.

The Mounted Rifles will parade at the Kennedy Sea-face, near the Churney-road Station at 7 a.m., this day, Tuesday, the 8th, and on Thursday, the 10th inst.

The Coorla range is available for class firing every day from this data. Members are requested to send to Head Quarters for their ammunition, there being none on the range. Members of A, B, and D Companies should apply to Serjt-Major Abbott, and those of C, E, and F Companies to Serjt-Inst, Walch.

There will be drill at the following places until further orders :—

6-30 a.m.—At the Oval, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
5 p.m.—At the J J Hospital, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
5 p.m.—At the P and O Dockyard, Monday and Friday.
6-30 a.m. Ditto ditto Monday.
5 p.m.—At the Byculla School, Monday and Thursday.
4 p.m.—At the Byculla Scottish School, Tuesday and Friday.
4 p.m.—At St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesday and Thursday.
4-45 p.m.—At the Queen's Statue, Monday and Wednesday.

Cathedral High School, John Connon School, and Indo-British Institution Cadets will parade at the Oval and Queen's Statue as above.

The parade at the Oval on Wednesdays will be under the Adjutant.

The uniform for the Adjutant parade on Wednesday next will be either white or red. All members, especially recruits, are requested to attend at the above places for Squad and Company drill, so as to qualify themselves for Commanding Officers parade on Saturday. Red uniform to be worn at all morning parades until further orders.

Members who wish to compete in the coming West of India Rifle Association meeting are requested to send in their names to Headquarters at once, as the firing should not commence later than the 14th inst.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

HIGH COURT—DECEMBER 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

3-32—H. C and Brown—Goswami Shri Girdurjee Govindramjee Maharaj *vs* Lukhmidas Bhimjee and another—Muljee, B. B.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

For Judgment on further directions as to costs on Commissioner's report.

531-72—Little, S, F and N—Nusserwanji Ruttonji Tata and others *vs* Haji Aboo Talub Bebanee and others—Thakurdas and D. and Tobin and R.

Suits for hearing and finaldisposal.

Short Causes.

337-83—Chalk and W—Rai Luckmiputsing Doogar Bahadoor *vs.* John Gordan and others.
339-85—In person—Lukhumsey Nuppoo and anothers *vs* Sha Dewsey Virji and others.
436-85—In person—The London D and M Bank *vs* Muncherji Dadabhoy Banaji.

Long Causes.

290-84—Moreshwar L—Sonebai *vs* E C K Ollivant—Crawford and B.—Part heard.
300-83—Janardhan G—Lalji Haridas and others *vs* Trikamdas Toolsidas—Thakurdas and D.
216-84—Macfarlane and E—Gungadas Doolubdas *vs* Pranvahu—Bomonji and H.
44-77—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank *vs* Cowasji Manockji Rustomji—Mulji and B.
464-78—Shamarao P—Hurrybhunker Bhaskerji *vs* Cowasji Jeejaji Vanjari and others—J C Cama.
447-80—Little, S F and N, and Payne, G and S—Fatma and others *vs* Shak Esan bin Khalifa and others—Macfarlane and E.
308-82—Chalk and W—Narayen Grustna Land and others *vs* Essoo Abba Bhopee—In person.
In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and *vs* the matter of Government and Raghoonath Damodhur, Wishwanath Dandekar and Bhasker Ragoonath—F A Little for Government—Bicknell and K and Janardhun G ; for claimants.

(Before the Hon. Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

467-85—M M Munshi—Bhima Jeeva and others *v* Willoughby LeGeyt Ed Wilkin.
474-85—Ardesir and H—Kallianjee Ruttonji and another *vs* The Parel S and W Co.

Long Causes.

342-78—Tobin and R—Habib Ally and others *vs* Ahmed Abdool and others—Tyabjee and D.—(Settled.)
410-78—Thakurdas and D—Framjee Ruttonjee Woomrigur *vs* Rustomjee Pestonjee Woomrigur—Ardesir and H.—(Settled.)
481-78—Thakurdas and D—Allans Wydina *vs* Tarachund Ramchunder—Little, S, F and N.—(Settled.)
484-79—Thakurdas and D—Goverdhundas Purshotumdas *vs* Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia and others—J C Cama.—(Settled.)
209-80—Hore, C and R—The Bank of Bombay *vs* W M Macaulay and others—W and B.—(Settled.)
93-85—Tobin and R.—D David and others *vs* S Elijah and others—P, G and S, T and D, and Th and D.—Part heard.
90-85—Payne, G and S—The Hon'ble F L Latham *vs* D H Devaker and others—Tobin and R.

PRESERVE YOUR SIGHT.

THE determination of the proper spectacles for any defect of the eyes is undoubtedly a matter of the greatest importance.

This importance is increased on the one hand by the number of patients requiring such assistance. A number that throughout the civilized world may be reckoned by millions,—on the other by the actual injury inflicted by unsuitable glasses, and lastly by the customary sale of most spectacles by persons who have no adequate knowledge of the conditions of their utility.

Pamphlet, with instructions how to get properly suited for Mofussil Residents, free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
New Buildings, 28, Meadows-street, (Opposite Fort Chapel,) Bombay.
13, Old Court House Street, and No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of these celebrated Pianofortes arrive regularly on the 25th of every month by the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company steamers.

Plain Square ..... Rs. 750
Sympathetic Square ..... ,, 825
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs) ... ,, 1,425
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—
Plain Square Piano ..... Rs. 31-0 per month for 24 months.
Sympathetic Square ..... ,, 36-0 ,, ,,
Boudoir (on three Legs) ... ,, 66-0 ,, ,,
Tin Lined Case ..... Rs. 25 Extra.

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION
Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
Poona : 1, East Str Bombay : 45, Road Esplanade.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
PAYS UPWARDS of HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum to the representatives of deceased Policy-holders. The Invested Funds in hand steadily increasing, amount to upwards of Six Millions Sterling. New Assurances on carefully selected lives for upwards of £1,000,000 have been placed on the books every year since 1865, a result continuously maintained by no other office in the United Kingdom.
FORMS ON APPLICATION.
THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
OLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE, THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK STUTTGART,
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution Intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO. Ld., BOMBAY.

DEHRA DUN, June 21st, 1885.

MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO.

GENTLEMEN,

A member of your firm in November, 1880, fitted me with a pair of spectacles which I have used ever since, and I am now anx ous to get another pair exactly like them, as they suit me better than any I was able to get in London, and in fact are the only pair I can wear without discomfort or pain to the eyes.

Yours faithfully,
J. CHESTER,
Lieut.-Colonel.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond-street, London,
and Rampart-row (above Soundy and Co.)
Bombay.
Consultation hours—ten to six.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

AFRICA.

DEATH.

ALEXANDER—October 26, at the Cape, S Africa, Jos W Alexander, late of Indore, aged 30.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KABRAJEE—December 6, at Nausaree, wife of Mr. Dadabhoy Jamsetjee Kabrajee, Station Master, Nausaree of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GILLMAN—December 3, at 4, Crooked Lane, Calcutta, the wife of Mr A J Gilliman, Bengal Pilot Service, of a son.
MACMILLAN—November 25, at Cuttack, Orissa, the wife of R W M Macmillan, Local Fund Engineer, Chatrapur, Ganjam, of a son.
SANDYS—December 3, at Calcutta, Mrs E F Sandys, of a daughter.

DEATH.

STEWART—November 28, at Mirzapore, N-W P, Charles James Stewart, second son of Colonel A McLeod Stewart, late B S C, aged 25 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"IMPARTIAL READER."—We see no reason for raising the question.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1885.

THE Viceroy's singularly clear and satisfactory observations at Lucknow on the policy of the Government in Burmah so fully bear out the indications which we have given on the subject during the past few days that they invite little comment. The question has arrived at a stage at which no further resolution will be taken until careful inquiry has been made on the spot as to the course which our interests most clearly dictate to us. The attitude of the Government appears to be without bias, whether in a forward direction or in the direction of a less assertive policy. We have not drifted into the war ; and the course that Lord Dufferin is taking seems to assume that we shall not drift into annexation. If the territory is annexed, it will be, not upon the impulse of the hour, not from a philanthropic belief that it is our mission to give the Burmese all the blessings of an enlightened government, not from a vague conviction that there is no middle course between leaving things as we found them, and ourselves assuming the sovereignty and administration of the country. That our political ascendancy shall prevail throughout the Upper Valley of the Irawaddy is the one fixed purpose towards which all the operations and all the resolutions of the Government will be directed. To that object they will devote themselves, with the knowledge, not only that

TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF BURMAH.

THE DEPORTATION OF THEEBAW.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, THRO', THAYETMYO, DEC. 6.

Consequent on the suspension of the administration of government which followed our arrival, there was a good deal of disorder and dacoity for the first two nights. Measures were, however, promptly taken, and the military patrol the streets day and night until perfect order is restored.

The two most powerful of Theebaw's ministers are the Kin Woon Minghee and the Tinedah Minghee.

The Kin Woon has the credit of being a good man. He has been twice in England, and was leader of the party of peace. He has undoubted ability. It appears, however, that he is also crafty and double-dealing. He did not advise Theebaw to make war, but he was the probable instigator of the intrigues with France.

The Tinedah, on the other hand, is reputed to be a barbarian, and the author of many atrocities committed at Mandalay. He was the leader of the war party. He is an uneducated, rough-and-ready man; but he has immense influence with the Burmese. Not knowing the British nation, he probably advised the King to fight for the country; and he may have ordered the execution of the Princes, which is a part of the Burmese constitution, and has been done for generations. But he is probably one whom it would be easier to deal with than the crafty Kinwoon.

Theebaw particularly asked that the Kinwoon should accompany him. He was allowed to do so.

General Prendergast has authorised Colonel Sladen to carry on the administration of the country with Theebaw's ministers until the Viceroy's orders have been received. The Tinedah has therefore been used, and is working hard to gain the favour of the British Government. In this way a strong Government has been formed. Had the Tinedah been arrested his whole influence would have been against, instead of for, British rule.

A meeting of the Council was held yesterday, at which all ministers and officials were informed that they were to carry on the work and administer the country as usual. The minutes of their proceedings were submitted to-day for approval, and the success of the measures taken has been proved by the promptitude with which General Prendergast's orders are obeyed, and by the quietness which has ensued among the people of the town. Some difficulty has, no doubt, been experienced from the inability of officials here to state the decided policy of Government, and to let the Burmese know what will take place. During the first two nights after our arrival several dacoits were shot in the disturbance by the military.

The health of the troops in Mandalay is excellent.

A committee has been formed, with General White as president, to collect and set apart all property found in the palace, ready for inspection and valuation by a prize committee. This work is heavy, two days being sufficient only to do a smal portion of the task before them.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 7.

The Royal prisoners were transferred yesterday from the Thooria to the Clive. Observing that Captain Paterson, of the Thooria, limped, Theebaw asked if he had been fighting. The captain replied that he had been hit by a spent bullet when assisting Burmese wounded at Minhla after the place had been taken. Theebaw remarked that it was a good action, which would be sure to be rewarded, either in this or some future existence. He thanked the commander for his kindness, and hoped he would be as comfortable in the Clive; but he dreaded sea sickness.

Several females, relatives of executed princes, begged to be taken back to Mandalay. An inquiry will be made. Possibly the party of prisoners will be reduced. It is not only useless burdening Government with the support of a large number of harmless women, but cruel to send them against their will with Theebaw, who deprived them of their natural protectors, forcing them to remain in the palace whilst he was King.

The Thayetmyo correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* says that the body of one man of the Liverpool Regiment, left behind near Minhla, was found tied to a tree and shockingly mutilated.

The Hampshire Regiment will garrison Mandalay. The Welsh Fusiliers are marching towards Ningyan, and half of the Liverpool Regiment proceed to Bhamo.

Major Law, with a detachment on the Thayetmyo eastern frontier, took two stockades at Thitkokuru. Our loss was three wounded, and that of the Burmese 60 killed and 150 wounded. The fortifications were destroyed.

The dacoit leaders at Ningyan surrendered on Wednesday with thirty muskets, and promise eighty more.

Five men were shot near Minhla for cutting telegraph wires.

The Rangoon Chamber of Commerce has addressed the Chief Commissioner, urging annexation as the only possible course, and the importance of the Viceroy allaying speedily the Burmese doubts as to the future Government, which are seriously impeding trade, and will continue to act as impediments until there has been a complete pacification of the country.

ILLNESS OF THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DEC. 7.

The Viceroy's illness has compelled a postponement of all festivities; also an abandonment of the Cawnpore visit, and likewise, probably, of that to Benares. The fever continues.

Lady Dufferin presented colours to the Leicester Regiment, and also unveiled a tablet in the Baillie Guard to the memory of the 13th Bengal Infantry.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, DEC. 7.

The Australian mail brings intelligence of the federal Council adopting the Act passed in Victoria, Fiji, Queensland, and Tasmania. Strong opposition is manifested in South Australia.

It is reported at Thursday Island that the whole party despatched by the Geographical Society of Australasia for the exploration of New Guinea has been murdered by natives on the Fly river.

There has been a conflict between the Houses of Parliament in Queensland. The Upper Chamber striking out the vote in the Appropriation Bill, the Lower House denied their right to interfere with money bills. The crisis was brought to an end by a compromise. The case is to be submitted to the Imperial Crown law officers.

Mr. G. A. Sala has just concluded a very successful lecturing tour in New Zealand.

The expedition to New Guinea under Mr. Forbes is proceeding very satisfactorily.

THE FARTHER EAST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, DEC. 7.

Affairs in Korea promise trouble. Intriguing continues, and a revololution is shortly expected. The Chinese general has forcibly expelled Russian gold miners from the south bank of the Amoor river.

Cases of cholera have appeared in Foochow.

Military reforms are progressing.

Three of the German ironclads are found to draw too much water to enter any harbour but Amoy.

News comes of further troubles in Javanese territory. A rising has occurred in the Jambel district. The Dutch fort was attackcd, and an armed cruiser captured by the rebels. Fighting has been renewed in Achin.

Severe drought has killed large numbers of the nutmeg trees, and is injuring the coffee crops.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

The Rt. Hon. G. Osborne-Morgan (Liberal) has been elected for Eastern Denbighshire, defeating Sir Herbert W. W. Wynn.

Mr. Healy has been elected for South Londonderry County.

The Hon. E. Stanhope (Conservative) has been re-elected for Lincolnshire (Horncastle or South Lindsey division).

Sir Henry Fletcher (Conservative) has been re-elected for Lewes, and Mr. Albert H. G. Grey (Liberal) for Northumberland (Tyneside division).

Lord Henry Lennox (Conservative) has been defeated at Chichester.

THE MONETARY CONVENTION.

PARIS, DEC. 6.

The French and Belgian Governments have come to terms relative to the refusal of the latter to adhere to the Monetary Convention.

SERVIA AND BULGARIA.

BELGRADE, DEC. 6.

The Servian Government have rejected the counter-proposals made by Prince Alexander, who will, however, reconsider the matter, and give a final reply within 48 hours.

THE CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 6.

In consequence of the representations of Prince Alexander, and those of the British Ambassador here, the Porte has recalled the special Turkish delegates lately despatched to Philippopolis to re-establish the government there.

Djevdet Pasha, who was appointed Governor of Roumelia, has not yet left Constantinople.

At the last meeting of the Conference Said Pacha, Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the German Ambassador reproached Sir William White with obstructing the settlement of the questions under discussion.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

The Bombay mails of the 20th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo yesterday morning.

SUEZ, DEC. 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Australia arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, DEC. 7.

Mail steamer Ancona, from China, arrved.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74½
4½ " "	73⅞
3 " Consols for account	99⅛
3½ " Sterling Loan	100⅜
4½ " French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	47⅛

Arrival.—Aston Hall.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 7.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRIT IN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mail for Madagascar, Mauritius, and Bourbon closes at Mozambique on the evening of the 8th.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Dec. 7.

10 p.m.	72·0

MONDAY, Dec. 3.

6 a.m.	69·4
10 a.m.	79·4
2 p.m.	83·1
4 p.m.	82·4

A QUESTION of some importance to the public and to solicitors was decided by Mr. Justice Scott at the High Court yesterday, in a case in which Messrs. Chalk and Walker applied for an order for the payment of certain costs due to the firm from Ruttonsey Dewjee, plaintiff in a suit conducted by them, asking that such payment should be ordered to be made out of the subject-matter of the suit. Ruttonsey Dewjee was a member of an undivided family, and had claimed partition. The other co-partners put obstacles in his way, and he filed a suit. He was admittedly a man of unsound judgment, and after certain proceedings had been taken for him by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, he executed an agreement to refer the matter of his claim to arbitration, at the same time keeping the arrangement a secret from his solicitors. Messrs. Chalk and Walker had never been aware of the arbitration until the award had been made and a consent decree obtained. Ruttonsey then changed his solicitors; and Messrs. Chalk and Walker gave notice to Messrs. Tyabjee and Dyabhoy, the new solicitors, that they had a charge for costs on the plaintiff's share in the family property. In subsequent proceedings in the suit no provision was made for Messrs. Chalk and Walker's costs. The questions for Mr. Justice Scott's determination were—whether there was an arrangement made by the plaintiff and defendants behind the back of Messrs. Chalk and Walker, with the intention of defrauding them of their costs; and whether, if so, ought the court to order the costs to come out of the estate or to be thrown upon the defendants. His lordship remarked that, while the public must be protected against exorbitant charges, the solicitor must be equally protected against attempts to deprive him of his right to be paid for his skill and labour. All the facts of the case seemed to his lordship to point so strongly to collusion that he was forced to believe the intention of the parties was to deprive Messrs. Chalk and Walker of their costs. In the absence of the plaintiff, who had received notice of the application, and did not choose to attend to support the *bona fides* of the proceedings, his lordship threw the costs upon the defendants. As regarded the plaintiff's present solicitors, Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhoy, his lordship said they might, no doubt, have declined to give Mr. Chalk any information; but, as instead of doing so, they volunteered information which proved misleading, his lordship thought they would have done better to have written again. They were therefore made to pay the costs of their own appearance. The defendants were ordered to pay Mr. Chalk's costs of the application, as also his general costs in the suit.

At the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Jardine finally disposed of an application in the Surat police torture case. Meherbai, widow of Hormusjee Dosabhoy Malesing, the man who was said to have been tortured, had presented a petition to the High Court from the decision of Mr. F. S. P. Lely, first-class magistrate, Surat. Three native police officers were charged before Mr. Lely with having caused the death of Malesing, and with having arrested him without legal justification; but were discharged. The petitioner urged that the magistrate should have held on the evidence that the accused officers had used violence towards the deceased, and that his death was the consequence of such violence. Their lordships remarked that, under the new Criminal Procedure Code, the police had a right to arrest any person against whom criminal information had been laid, and that they saw no reason to interfere with Mr. Lely's decision. The petition was accordingly rejected.

We have received a copy of a very successful photograph by a local artist, whose name is unfortunately illegible, of the officers and native chiefs assembled at the Indore railway station to welcome the arrival of H. E. the Viceroy. All the notabilities of a large part of Central India are found in the group, and the likenesses are very well defined and characteristic. Sir Lepel Griffin, H. H. Holkar, and quite a gallaxy of Rajas are enshrined together.

RECENT telegraphic advices from Khatmandu announce that everything is quiet, and that the late *coup d'état* has not in any way effected the Government of the Province. Colonel Berkeley has returned to Khatmandu.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM will on the 10th prox. open the Goolburgah Spinning and Weaving Mills, the foundation of which he laid on a former visit. This is the first occasion on which a large industry has been started in Hyderabad through purely native agency. The mills are constructed to work 20,000 spindles and 200 looms, and are fitted up with machinery of the latest designs.

LADY ROBERTS comes to India in January. Lieutenant Sheratone, Sir Frederick Roberts' aide-de-camp, will accompany her.

THE depression in trade which has recently been felt throughout India is shown very conspicuously in the returns published by the Department of Finance and Commerce. The accounts for the seven months of the present official year—April to October—show a decline of 163½ lakhs in imported merchandise, and of 196½ lakhs in exports of Indian merchandise, on the imports and exports of the corresponding period of last year; that is, more than 5 per cent. in imports and nearly 4 per cent. in exports. The falling off in the export trade is particularly noteworthy, because it follows a serious decline in last year's trade on that of the previous year (the corresponding period of seven months is meant), a decline which amounted to nearly 6 per cent. Looking at the details, there is under imports a decrease of 98 lakhs in cotton goods, of 38 lakhs in cotton twist, of 17 lakhs in metals, 31 lakhs in machinery, 44 lakhs in sugar, 14 lakhs in kerosine oil, 9 lakhs in umbrellas, 7 lakhs in silk goods, 5 lakhs in salt, and so on. The monotony is relieved, it is true, by some increases of varying magnitude, none very large, however, in comparatively minor articles of trade, such as liquors, provisions, spices, coal, ivory, jewellery, and woollen goods, the largest increase being in railway material. But the net result of the decline of trade in the staple articles which form the great volume of the import trade of the country is a falling off of 163½ lakhs in the aggregate.

SIR ROBERT MORIER, the new British Ambassador to Russia, presented his credentials to the Czar, at Gatchina, on Nov. 14.

THE completion of the telegraph line between Merv and Penjdeh was announced on Thursday, Nov. 20.

MR. ARTHUR BALFOUR, President of the Local Government Board, at the Leeds and County Conservative Club on Nov. 17, unveiled a portrait of Lord Randolph Churchill, by Neumans.

A TELEGRAM from Zulfikar, dated the 12th inst., says:—"The British and Russian Commissioners fixed the site of the first pillar this morning at a spot about one-and-a-half mile to the north of the mouth of the pass. The Afghans then proceeded to build the pillar of demarcation, and performed the work satisfactorily."

MR. H. L. OLIPHANT is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st of October last.

NEWS has been received at Rome from Massowa that Soudanese hordes are pillaging between Keren and Kassala. The report was brought to Massowa by Jewish merchants who had set out for Khartoum, but turned back on hearing of these marauders from the Danakil shepherds who had been robbed of their flocks.

RUSTEM PASHA, the ex-Governor of the Lebanon, and formely Ambassador at the Courts of Rome and St. Petersburg, has been appointed Ambassador from the Sultan at the Court of St. James's in the place of Musurus Pasha, who retires on a pension. The *Standard's* correspondent at Constantinople says:—"This choice of the Sultan is excellent, and one which has been very favourably received by Her Majesty's Government. On the name of His Excellency being submitted to the Queen, Her Majesty at once telegraphed from Balmoral direct her pleasure that the Sultan's choice should have fallen on this distinguished functionary."

PRIVATE letters from Salonica fully bear out the newspaper reports as to the energetic and successful action of the Turkish Government for the defence of their dominions. Their armaments at that port are said to be very formidable, and the spirit and resources displayed by the inhabitants and their rulers have convinced independent foreign observers that there is still plenty of vitality in the people, and that they are resolved to make every sacrifice and undergo every hardship to preserve such European provinces as remain to them. The ease and expedition with which the mobilization of the reserves has been carried out have excited the amazement and the admiration of the foreign residents. That the men are brave and hardy is a thing of course with Turkish troops. But it certainly is a little wonderful to learn that, after all the neglect and poverty and hardship they have of late years undergone, the Turkish "reservists" observe admirable discipline amongst the mixed population of a crowded seaport.

M. ARMINIUS VAMBERY contributes an article to the *Pester Lloyd* on the death of the Ameer of Bokhara. He says that Mozaffur Eddin's eldest son and rightful heir, Katti Jura, is a pensioner of England, but banished from Bokhara, so that the sceptre must pass to the next son, Abdul Akhad, who is almost an imbecile, having become prematurely aged by a profligate life. Abdul, says M. Vambery, will be a mere tool of Russia, and probably the last ruler of the Mangit dynasty, unless after a war in Central Asia England should restore Katti Jura. M. Vambery adds that a third son of Mozaffur is serving in the Corps des Pages at St. Petersburg; but he is a nonentity, like Abdul, "a poor vodki-tippling creature."

"ATLAS" writes in the *World*:—"I believe that if the Liberals should only come out of the General Election with a small majority, Mr. Chamberlain and his friends will decline to take office. They know that a Government with a majority of not more than ten or twenty will not be able to carry out any great reforms. It would be constantly exposed to danger, and if it attempted any measures of the highest importance it would be deserted on critical occasions by some of its supporters. A Tory Ministry with a majority of twenty would manage because its followers stand together; a Liberal Ministry with the same majority would be perpetually on the verge of disaster. Mr. Chamberlain is wise enough not to attach himself to a Government which would soon fall into disrepute, and could not distinguish itself by any great achievement. Neither he nor his friends, therefore, will join a Government unless its majority is ample enough to make it strong and unassailable."

THE home papers announce that Prince Louis Esterhazy, Military Attaché of the Austrian Embassy, will attend the Northern India Camp of Exercise. Russia will probably be represented by Colonel Tümmler, of the General Staff, and Colonel Prince Odowsky, A.-D.-C. to the Czar; France, by Colonel Descharmes and Commandant de Torcy; and Italy, by Colonel Saletla and Captain Vallerio.

A PARLIAMENTARY return shows that the average population of the present constituencies to each member is as follows:—England—boroughs 41,900, counties 74,500; Wales—counties 52,500, boroughs 32,200; Scotland—counties 65,100, boroughs 63,300; Ireland—counties 66,600, boroughs 24,600; United Kingdom—counties 70,800, boroughs 41,200. The new constituencies under the Redistribution Act show the following average population to each member:—England—boroughs 53,500, counties 52,500; Wales—counties 48,400, boroughs 40,000; Scotland—counties 52,900, boroughs, 53,800; Ireland—counties 52,000, boroughs 47,300; United Kingdom—countries 52,800, boroughs 52,700. Inclusive of universities, the average population to each member in the United Kingdom is now 52,100.

MR. KEITH'S successor in the office of Sheriff of Calcutta will, it is stated, be Mr. George Yule, of Messrs. Andrew Yule and Company.

THE Polish tenor, Mierzwinski, who was at Covent Garden the year before last, has been engaged to sing in various cities in the United States next spring, at a salary of £120 a night, all expenses paid.

A [illegible] Sanskrit scholar, Professor Garbe, of [illegible] is going on a pilgrimage to Peru and [illegible]. He will, it is stated, stay about a year in India, and study, in particular, the Indian philosophical system. The Prussian Government has sent him, and given him a liberal allowance.

WITH regard to the recent Government Resolution deciding that Government officials are not to ask or accept pecuniary aid or assistance from native Chiefs in aid of public objects without the previous sanction of the Government, the Madras Government has decided that this order is not to be considered applicable to Local or Municipal Boards, which may invite the assistance of local zemindars for public objects.

WHEN the expeditionary force was about to land at Ava, the Burmese Commandant objected to deliver up the guns and rifles, stating that they were not mentioned in the King's telegram ordering him to surrender. General Prendergast, however, firmly insisted upon all arms being given up, and prepared for action in case of refusal. A telegram was sent to Theebaw, and soon the answer came ordering a disarmament. The first guard on Ava was mounted by the Rangoon Volunteers.

THE present elections at home are causing unusual excitement, and in several places the political feeling has caluminated in serious riots. The London correspondent of the *Englishman* telegraphs that a serious riot took place at Frome, Somersetshire, where Viscount Weymouth is opposed by Mr. L. T. Baker. Riots have also occurred at Walton, where the Hon. S. Herbert (C.) is opposed by Sir T. F. Grove (L.); and at Rhondda, in Glamorganshire.

ON the 6th ultimo Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech at Birmingham, said:—"In France there were six millions of proprietors of the soil, and more than five millions of the French people were small owners of land, less than ten acres apiece (cheers)." A "Rustic" writes to a London paper:—"The audience would probably not have cheered if they had read the following statement by Professor Leconteux, Professor of Rural Economy at the Institute, and quoted by Lady Verney in her article on 'Peasant Properties' in this month's *Nineteenth Century*:—'Of the eight millions of proprietors in France, three millions are on the pauper roll, exempt from personal taxation.'"

AT the beginning of the official year 1884 there were at the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, 302 boys, and at the end of it there were 298 boys; so the average strength was about 300. The expenditure on the male branch was Rs. 1,23,602, or at the rate of Rs. 412 per boy per annum, irrespective of the charge that might be legitimately made for interest on the heavy outlay of public money on the buildings. The girls in the female branch averaged 59 in number during the year, and the expenditure by this branch was Rs. 17,730, or at the rate of Rs. 300 per head. The Government considers "the financial working of the institution was satisfactory," though the Director points out that the cost per boy was greater than in the previous eight years, excepting 1877-78.

ATTENTION has been drawn to the increase of late years in the amount of printing done for the various local Governments and administrations. In Madras the printing of annual reports, &c., cost the Government Rs. 2,43,910 in 1880-81, Rs. 3,50,690 in 1883-84, and the estimated cost for 1885-86 is Rs. 3,18,800. The Government of India has called upon the local Government to examine the causes of this increase, and to furnish an explanation at an early date. The Government of Madras, in an order on the subject, observed that notwithstanding the various orders passed in this behalf, the appendices annexed to reports are in almost all cases far more voluminous than is necessary, while reports and appendices alike contain in very many cases much matter that is not required by Government.

THE Tories used stronger arguments than words in their attack on the Liberal stronghold. A home paper describes an extraordinary scene witnessed the other evening at a meeting in support of the Conservative candidate, Mr. Walter Showell, for the Bordesley Division of Birmingham. On a resolution of confidence being proposed, a man asked if the candidate had allowed his mother to become an inmate of the workhouse for two years. A gang of Mr. Showell's supporters attacked the questioner, and almost tore the clothes of his back ere he was rescued by the police. Mr. Showell then jumped off the platform and struck the man a blow in the face, and invited others who would insult him to come forward, and he would deal with them in a like way. It then turned out that the questioner was a supporter of Mr. Showell, and had asked the question to refute an allegation which a man had made to him. Mr. Showell was summoned before the magistrates, and fined 5s., with costs.

THE height of water in Vehar and Tulsi lakes on the 4th inst. was respectively 55 feet 90 cents. and 44 feet 50 cents, compared with 57 feet 20 cents, and 47 feet 90 cents, in the corresponding week last year.

MR. W. B. SCOONES, whose name will not be unknown in India, has written an article in *Macmillan's Magazine* for November, in which he shows that a strong tendency exists at this moment to oust English literature and history from the position they had won in the examination system. Many boys possess no special aptitude either for classics or for mathematics, and the time they spend upon these studies is practically wasted. But English literature and history, coupled with the knowledge of modern languages, to say nothing of their intrinsic value, have hitherto redressed the balance. In the competition for entrance into Sandhurst, English literature has virtually been abolished, and history has been reduced to a second-class subject. A similar alteration has been introduced into the examination for the Indian Civil Service.

THE following is a translation of the notice announcing the abolition of export duties in Kashmere. The notice is issued by His Highness the Maharaja of Jummoo and Kashmere, &c., and is signed by Anant Ram, Prime Minister:—

As I wish my subjects to live in ease, and that the people of the country may prosper, I have resolved to issue the following orders:—(1). In the case of the goods which go out from my dominion, the total income of which was Rs. 3,00,000, I have wholly remitted the tax. (2). Any goods that used to come in and go out of my dominion on which a tax was levied are now to be duty free, except wheat. (3). A tax on any goods that shall come into my dominion from foreign countries shall be levied only in one place, i.e., on the boundary, according to the book which is now published, and no tax shall be charged on the same goods a second time. (4). Custom-house duty shall be charged, but not octroi tax. (5). In towns and villages octroi tax shall be charged according to the rates given in a Code which is now being made. The above orders shall come into operation from the 1st Magar, 1942 (13th November, 1885).

These enlightened reforms, it is stated, were carried out in the face of no little opposition. A powerful clique was opposed to the abolition of export duties. Even up to the very day fixed by the notice, reports were current that it would not be carried into effect.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL W. W. WOODWARD, R. A., on the unemployed list, has been appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery at Colchester.

THE Commander-in-Chief has authorised the grant of leave to those officers who wish to visit the Camps of Exercise.

COLONEL G. S. SANDFORD, Royal Engineers, Commanding Royal Engineers, Burmah Expeditionary Force, has been appointed Officiating Commandant of the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

MAJOR H. DE C. RAWLINS, 2nd Battalion, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) has been granted leave to England for fifteen months.

THE detachments from the Jhind, Nabha, and Patiala States at the Northern Camp of Exercise will be equipped with their own transport, and will supply their own equipage and rations. The Rajas of Jhind and Nabbha send each 500 infantry, 200 calvalry, and 4 guns.

THE detachment of the 9th Bengal Cavalry at Suakim have embarked on their return to India, and may shortly be expected at Bombay.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. R. WINTLE, Local Service, has been placed on general duty at Meerut.

MAJOR W. E. GOWAN, General List, Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Wing Commander 38th Bengal Infantry, *vice* E. W. Dun, appointed to the Intelligence Department.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL L. F. B. CAREY, 4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade, has, on his recent promotion, been posted to the 1st Battalion at Belgaum.

CAPTAIN M. G. NEELD, 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, has been granted fifteen months' leave to England.

MAJOR T. ST. Q. CLUTTERBUCK, who has been on leave on private affairs at Murree, has been posted to Allahabad for general duty.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. W. N. GUINNESS, Commanding the 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, has been posted to the 1st Battalion at Windsor.

CAPTAIN W. H. E. DOBIE, R.A., 3rd Class Commissary of Ordnance at Quetta, has been transferred to the Ordnance Depôt at Kurrachee, and Captain C. E. Jervois, 4th Class Commissary of Ordnance, Bombay, has been ordered to Quetta.

JACOBABAD is to be the Headquarters of the new cavalry regiment being formed at Shikarpore.

VICE-ADMIRAL GRAHAM has been appointed by Lord George Hamilton Controller of the Navy.

MAJOR-GENERAL DILLON, C.B., C.S.I., Commanding the Oudh Division, has been appointed to the Southern Force, and Brigadier-General J. Gordon to a Division with the Northern Force.

THE BOMBAY SCREEN.

THE beautiful carved screen which is to surround the Bombay exhibits at the London Exhibition next year is now in course of completion at Mr. Wimbridge's works, Gowalia Tank. A considerable portion of the screen has been set up, and may be viewed before being sent off to England. The design is by Mr. J. Griffiths, and is very simple and effective. The whole of the carved detail is a reproduction of old existing work in Ahmedabad and Surat. The centre of the longer side of the screen is Surat work, and the other parts are from Surat and Ahmedabad. The stone carvings of the Ahmedabad mosques are reproduced in wood; the Surat work was originally, as now, in wood. The screen is executed throughout in unpolished Rangoon teak. The workmen are mostly from Surat, and have been employed under the personal supervision of Mr. Wimbridge. The cost of the whole will exceed sixteen thousand rupees—a very moderate sum for a work of art on such a scale and of such finish.

THE WAR IN THE BALKAN STATES.

PROCLAMATION BY KING MILAN.

In consequence of a border skirmish between the troops of Servia and Bulgaria, the Servian army, our London correspondent has already informed us, has invaded Bulgaria. Radomir, Bresnik, Kula, and other places had been captured by the invaders, and a portion of King Milan's army was rapidly approaching Sophia, when the mail left England.

The following proclamation by King Milan was issued in Belgrade early on Saturday morning, Nov. 14:—

To the Servian people.—Faithful to the traditional policy of the Obrenovitches in defending the great interests of the country, and strong in the confidence of the representatives of my beloved people, I have taken all measures necessary to confront the forcible violation by Bulgaria of the Treaty of Berlin, and to manifest clearly and emphatically that Servia cannot be indifferent to the change which has been wrought in the balance of power among the States of the Balkan Peninsula; least of all, when it is effected to the exclusive advantage of a State which has hitherto devoted every hour of its freedom to prove to us its unneighbourly intentions and its disrespect, not only for our rights, but also for our territory. The tariff war, unjustified by any act of ours, which Bulgaria wages against us, to the total destruction of commercial intercourse between the two countries, can have but one sole object—that of illustrating the hostile sentiments which the Principality has cherished towards us from its very birth. The aggressive and violent seizure of Bregova, the connivance, and even overt countenance, by which the condemned rebels of this country have been encouraged in their treasonable attempts against the internal peace of our kingdom—all these things have I borne, desiring to show the forbearance befitting a people who have paid with their own blood the price of their liberty, whose progess has been followed by the sympathies of Europe, since it has shown Servia at every forward step respectful for the rights of others while resolute in defending her own. But the intentional treatment of our subjects in Bulgaria, the closing of the frontiers, the massing of undisciplined volunteers upon our borders, and their armed attacks there, both upon our people and our troops, constitute a sum total of provocation which the higher interests of the country, the dignity of the nation, and the honour of the Servian arms forbid me any longer to tolerate. That is why I have now accepted the state of open war created by the Bulgarian Government, and have given orders to my true and brave army to cross the frontiers of the Principality. The just cause of Servia is now entrusted to the arbitrament of the sword, to the valour of our troops, and to the mighty protection of God. Declaring this to my beloved people, at this grave moment of our national existence, I confidently rely upon their patriotic love and on their devotion to the sacred cause of Servia.

MILAN.

PRINCE ALEXANDERS REPLY.

This declaration of war did not reach the hands of the Bulgarian Minister for War till noon Saturday. But Prince Alexander, who was at Philippopolis, received it at two o'clock in the morning. His Highness immediately telegraphed it to the Sultan and the Grand Vizier, and declared that the charge made by Servia against Bulgaria that Bulgarian troops had crossed the Servian frontier was unfounded. Prince Alexander added that he would adopt measures to defend his dominions, and hoped his Majesty would approve of the steps he had taken. He immediately issued the following order of the day:—

Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men! The King of Servia has declared war against us, and has ordered the Servian army to invade our territory. Our Servian brethren, instead of aiding us, wish to ruin our country. Soldiers, show your courage; defend your mothers and your homes; pursue the enemy, who has attacked us in a cowardly and treacherous manner, until he is completely annihilated. Forward, brothers! May God aid us, and grant us victory!

ALEXANDER.

After a solemn service at the cathedral, where there was a great crowd of people, Prince Alexander read the following proclamation:—

We, Alexander I., by the Grace of God and the National Will, Prince of Bulgaria.—The Government of our neighbours, the Servians, guided by private and political purposes, desiring to annul the sacred act of the union of the Bulgarian nation, to-day, without any legal or justifiable cause, proclaimed war against our State and commanded their army to enter our territory. With great sorrow we receive this sad news, because we never believed that brethren of one blood and religion could begin a fratricidal war, and in the troublous times through which the small States of the Balkan Peninsula are passing could so inhumanly and inconsiderately behave towards neighbours who, without causing damage to any one, are working and struggling for a noble, justifiable, and praiseworthy cause. Leaving to the Servians and their Government the sole responsibility for the fratricidal war between two brother-nations, and the bad consequences which must befall both countries, we inform our beloved nation that we accept the war proclaimed by Servia, and have given orders to our brave and heroic armies to commence action against her and manfully defend the territory, honour, and liberty of the Bulgarian nation. Our act is a sacred one, and we hope that God will take us under his protection, and give us the necessary help that we may triumph and conquer our enemies. Assured that our beloved nation will hasten to support the arduous but sacred task of the defence of our land against the invasion of the enemy, and that every Bulgarian able to bear arms will come under our banner and fight for his country and liberty, we invoke the Almighty to preserve and defend Bulgaria, and to help us in the trying and difficult times through which our country is passing. May Almighty God help us!

ALEXANDER.

Prince Alexander, having on Monday, Nov. 16, received no reply to the telegrams addressed by him to the Sultan and the Grand Vizier, instructed M. Zanoff, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to telegraph again to Said Pasha imploring an answer. The reply of the Porte was despatched on Monday evening. It states that the responsibility for the war falls upon the promoters of the insurrection in Eastern Roumelia, and declares that if Prince Alexander will retire from that province and re-establish the *status quo ante* the Porte will take the Prince's request into consideration. In answer to the Servian Note, the Porte expresses its satisfaction at the declaration made by the Government of Belgrade disclaiming any hostile intentions towards Turkey, and states that the Ottoman Government takes note of the declaration.

The Bulgarian Government addressed the following Note to the Great Powers on Monday:—

When the Prince's Government, with the object of preventing the shedding of blood in Eastern Roumelia, espoused the Roumelian cause, it met with severe condemnation from the Great Powers, who considered its action as an infringement upon the Sultan's sovereign rights and the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The Government of Prince Alexander, submitting to the decision formulated by the Ambassadors of the Great Powers, undertook to restore order in Roumelia, and prevent all agitation likely to create danger in neighbouring territories. After having prevented bloodshed and preserved peace in the Principality and Eastern Roumelia, which form an integral part of the Ottoman Empire, and after having, moreover, under trying circumstances, kept its promise to the Suzerain Court and the Great Powers, to remove all danger, the Government of Prince Alexander sees a neighbouring State invade its territory without previously despatching through the Porte, the only competent channel, an ultimatum in conformity with international law. Nevertheless, Europe anxious and Turkey jealous for the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, have permitted, and still permit without protest, an independent State to infringe this very principle of integrity on which they laid stress in the case of Bulgaria, and under circumstances which cannot be compared in gravity with the present crisis. The Powers know from which side the aggression came. The Principality of Bulgaria, as a vassal State of the Sultan, could not declare war, and Prince Alexander considered it his duty to address himself to the Sultan and the Grand Vizier. His telegrams up to this day remain unanswered, and the Prince proceeding to meet the enemy, who is already at the gates of the capital, has ordered M. Zanoff, his Foreign Minister, to demand a reply from Said Pasha. In presence of this unparalleled aggression, and in view of the calamities of war which Servia has taken the inciative in bringing about, the Bulgarian Government considers that if the integrity of Turkey was ever violated it has not been by the fact of Bulgarian intervention in Roumelia, those two countries forming part of the possessions of the Ottoman Empire, but by this unwarrantable attack on the part of an independent State, whose only aim is territorial aggrandizement at the expense of a neighbouring country, and to satisfy not its interest, but the ambition and egotism of its Government. In communicating this to the Government of the Great Powers the Prince's Government relies upon their high sense of justice for the adoption of a decision, as the last word in the question must be spoken by Europe.

The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg* counsels Prince Alexander to confirm to the reply which he received to his appeal for help to the Sultan and to replace matters on a proper legal basis by renouncing Eastern Roumelia. "By this course," continues the journal, "the Prince would deprive Servia of her sole pretext for aggression, and enable the Porte to take up a decided attitude towards King Milan if he persisted in military action. It may be hard; but no one has the right to prolong an operation ill-commenced and worse prepared. Moreover, when the whole of Europe demands peace it is not humiliating for young and inexperienced nations to confide their destinies to the Powers and give up projects which they are so ill able to carry to a successful issue."

PROTEST BY TURKEY.

A Reuter's telegram announces that "Zia Bey, the Turkish Minister, has handed to M. Garashanin a formal protest from the Porte against the action of Servia in making war upon Bulgaria." We are informed that this protest is a "formal" one in every sense of the word, and that its delivery has been preconcerted. This view seems to be borne out by the following statement, which appeared in the *Times*:—It is reported from Servia that the following arrangement has been agreed upon between Servia and the Porte in regard to the issue of the Servo-Bulgarian conflict. As soon as the Servian forces shall have taken Sophia, King Milan will address himself to the Sultan, and not to the Prince of Bulgaria, offering to make peace. It is understood that Servia will obtain territorial aggrandizement, as the Porte is not only indifferent to the truncation of of Bulgaria, which is only nominally part of her dominions but prefers actually a strong Servia to a powerful Bulgaria. By this arrangement it is expected to save as much as possible the position of Prince Alexander whom Servia does not wish personally to humiliate.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

The following is a detailed account from Servian sources of the events which took place since the declaration of war on the night of the 13th-14th ult. up to the night of the 16th:—

Immediately after signing the declaration, King Milan, accompanied by his whole staff, left Nish

The Servians lost ten field-pieces and 356 horses. It is estimated that they left 3,000 killed and wounded on the field. Many prisoners were made. I saw to-day twenty of them, all weak wretched-looking men. The Bulgarians fought with coolness and admirable courage. They have, of course, suffered considerably. The wounded during the last three days' fighting have been brought into this city. Many medical men and private gentlemen have volunteered for the Red Cross service, and ladies also.

The Servians who had defeated the volunteers at Tirn and occupied Bresnik with the view of turning the Slivnitza position on the Radomir road and surprising Sophia, were attacked and dispersed by the Bulgarian troops under the command of Captain Kyseoff. The Bulgarian reinforcements on that side advanced from Philippopolis direct by Banitza and Dubnitza. The Servians, having attacked Belgradjik, were repulsed with heavy loss, and 150 prisoners made. Knyazevatz and Zaitchar were threatened on the Lomb Palanka road, forty miles from here. The Servian detachments retreated at sight of the Bulgarian troops without fighting.

On Wednesday the Servians drove the Bulgarians from their positions at Ivorra, between Kustendil and Radomir. The Servians carried eighteen of the enemy's entrenchments, and made 161 prisoners, all of whom had their rifles. They also captured a large quantity of ammunition. The Bulgarians lost three officers, and their commandant Philipoff in his flight left behind his military papers. The Bulgarian volunteers with their leader took to flight. On the same day Queen Natalie received a telegram from Zaitchar, announcing the fall of Widdin, that part of the Morava division, under Colonel Topalovitch, had taken Radomir after severe fighting, and that Bresnik had been taken with eight guns and a supply of ammunition.

The Bulgarian army is being reinforced by troops from Roumelia and Southern Bulgaria. The overwhelming numerical superiority of the Servians, a correspondent says, evidently demoralized the Bulgarians. The latter took the field with 35,000 men and eighty guns, while Servia disposes of three times as many troops and about 400 guns.

The following telegrams were published in the special edition of the *Evening Standard*, just before the mails left England :—

SOFIA, Nov. 19, Evening.—The Servians this morning attacked the Bulgarian right wing near Slavinya, but were repulsed, and forced to retire for a distance of eight kilometres. In the afternoon the Servians opened a strong artillery fire from their right wing. The Bulgarian troops stoutly defended their positions, and again repulsed the Servians, who had brought three battalions of infantry, one battery of artillery, and a squadron of cavalry into action. Victory finally rested with the Bulgarians. At Gilintz the Servian troops have also suffered a reverse, the Bulgarians taking several prisoners. Fifty Servian prisoners have arrived here. The Bulgarian officers and soldiers have displayed great bravery in the recent engagements.

BELGRADE, Nov. 20.—The following official bulletin was issued here last night :—

PIROT, Nov. 19, 7 p.m.—"Our troops, yesterday, attacked Silvnitza, and were repulsed. On account of the bad weather, the attack cannot immediately be renewed." M. Garachanine, in pursuance of orders from the King, left at midnight by special train for Pirot. A feeling of depression prevails here.

The Powers who have up to the present replied to the Servian Note are England, Russia, and Turkey. Count Von Khevenhueller, the Austrian Minister here, has been summoned by Count Kalnoky to Vienna.

TSARIBROD, Nov. 20.—The Servian defeat near Slivnitza is attributed to tactical and strategical mistakes on the part of General Jovanovitch. A fresh attack will be made upon Silvnitza to-morrow by four Servian divisions.

Colonel Topalovitch, with the Servian right wing, is within an hour's march of Sofia.

Later.—General Jovanovitch has been relieved of his command. A Council of War will be held here this evening.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 20.—A report received here states that the Bulgarians yesterday repulsed a Servian attack in the direction of Widdin.

A Reuter's telegram despatched from Sophia, Nov. 20, says:—The Servians this morning attacked the Bulgarian right wing near Slavinye, but were repulsed and forced to retire. In the afternoon the Servians opened a strong artillery fire from their right wing. The Bulgarian troops stoutly defended their positions, and again repulsed the Servians, who had brought three battalions of infantry, one battery of artillery, and a squadron of cavalry into action. Victory finally rested with the Bulgarians. At Glintzi the Servian troops have also suffered a reverse, the Bulgarians taking several prisoners.

As regards the fighting at Silivnitza, some Servian accounts represent the first day's affair as a drawn battle in which the Bulgarians were greatly helped by a fog, and the second as a mere reconnaissance, in which, after two hours' fighting, the Servian troops "returned to their positions." But very different is the story told by a telegram from Semlin (whence comes the only independent news), which states that there was fighting at Silvnitza during the whole of Wednesday; that the Servians attacked the enemy's positions in force, but were steadily beaten back in all directions; and that the combat was only stopped by a fog which came on towards the end of the day. Prince Alexander is fighting bravely; and in Belgrade, where no personal animosity is felt towards him, the fear is, a correspondent says, "lest he should push resistance beyond the limits of military prudence, to the endangering of his own life." We do not hear, from Sophia or elsewhere, any such anxiety expressed about King Milan. On the contrary, a Semlin telegram—the confirmation of which is looked for with anxiety—declares that after the Bulgarian success of Tuesday he withdrew his head-quarters from Tzaribrod to Pirot, within his own frontier.

SUBMISSION OF PRINCE ALEXANDER.

Prince Alexander has telegraphed to the Sultan declaring his complete submission to the wishes and orders of the Sultan, and stating that he had since the 14th inst. ordered the evacuation of Eastern Roumelia. In presence of the Servian invasion and in dire straits, the Prince places himself and his people at the mercy of his Majesty, and prays the aid of the imperial forces in repelling the aggression on his provinces. The Sultan was much gratified by this submission of Prince Alexander, and ordered the Council of Ministers to be assembled immediately to discuss the matter and to submit resolutions thereto.

THE CONFERENCE.

A telegram from Constantinople says that at Tuesday's sitting of the Conference the representatives of Russia, Germany, Austria, and Italy were for the immediate despatch to Prince Alexander of a summons to submit. Sir William White objected to this, declaring that he required further instruction; whereupon the French representive also reserved his opinion. So the matter stood over until the next sitting. England is consequently again accused in some European capitals of obstructing the work of the Conference.

The *Times* correspondent at Belgrade, telegraphing on Nov. 20, says :—"All the heads of missions have now replied to M. Garashanin's circular, announcing the military action taken against Bulgaria. The replies of Austria, France, Germany, Italy, and Russia formally acknowledge the communication. It was anticipated that the news would produce a painful impression on the British Government. The Turkish reply expresses confidence in the good faith and moderation of Servia, and satisfaction with her assurances that nothing is intended prejudicial to the sovereign rights of the Porte. In explanation of the very narrow and even dubious ground taken in the circular, its authors advance that in thus stating their case *bellî* they excluded all matter which could disturb the deliberations of the Conference. They touched neither upon the *statûs quo ante*, nor the 'equilibrium,' nor 'compensation.' They raised no point affecting the Eastern Question, but gave the matter a purely local character by confining themselves to a statement of the particular incident upon which it was decided to take action. This action would not affect the general question, unless some Power were interested in supporting Bulgarian hostility. A further display of Bulgarian animosity would be intolerable, and it can only be made to cease by showing a determination not to endure it. As regards the acts of provocation alleged in the Note, the Government adheres positively to its statements; and documents certainly exist pointing to an attempt of the Bulgarians to capture a Servian detachment of 300 men posted near Vlassina. But subject to the possibility of obtaining something through the Conference, the hope of which has been abandoned, it has obviously been the Servian intention for many weeks past to make war upon Bulgaria, in search of a new equilibrium, and in order to break up, if possible, the Russo-Bulgarian combination against Servia, which ceaselessly troubled her frontiers, checked her commerce, and encouraged intenial agitation. This is the truth of the case, although it has been deemed expedient, having regard to the Conference, to exclude its inner substance from the Note, which purports to state it all, and to put forward only superficial matter, inapt in itself to enlist sympathy or establish a justification."

AMEER OF BOKHARA.

THE death of Mozaffur Eddin, Ameer of Bokhara, removes the greatest of the Central Asian Khans who played a prominent part, in the Russian conquest of Turkestan. Unlike his neighbours of Khokand and Khiva, he retained to the last the distinctive marks of independence, and his rumoured abdication a few months ago indicated rather the eagerness of certain Russian publicists to precipitate the inevitable disappearance of his kingdom than any actual fact. His career was in many respects remarkable, although the last 16 years have been marked by tranquillity, and by the apparent withdrawal of Bokhara from the policy of fixed hostility to Russia, which had been carried on for three centuries previously. The career of the late Ameer was contemporaneous with some of the most important events in Russian history in Central Asia, and it would be worthy of some description if only for the fact that he began his reign as a vigorous opponent of the Czar, and ended it as his most humble dependent.

Mozaffur Eddin was the son of Nasrullah Khan, who, as the murderer of Conolly and Stoddart, will always be infamous in the estimation of Englishman, and he succeeded his father in the year 1860, when Russia was just beginning to actively bestir herself on the northern borders of Khokand. According to the best authorities, Mozaffur was then in his 35th year, and it was his bad fortune to find himself committed by the tradition of his family and the resentment of his predecessor to an implacable war with his neighbour Khokand at the very moment that he and the other Central Asian chiefs ought to have combined their forces to oppose the progress of Tchernaieff's small expedition then making its way up the Jaxartes. His schemes of aggrandizement were not limited to Khokand. He was credited with entertaining designs upon Merv, and he thought to dispute the possession of Balkh with Dost Mahomed, ruler of Afghanistan. The year 1864 produced events which drew his attention nearer home. In that year General Tchernaieff captured the town of Turkestan and threatened Tashkend. The rapid success of the Russian commander carried alarm throughout Mahomedan Turkestan, and stifled the dissension which had been its bane. But before Mozaffur Eddin and his people could make up their minds to come to the aid of the Khokandians Tashkend had fallen and the Russians held possession of the principal passage of the Jaxartes at Tashkend. Although the Bokharans were not as quick as they should have been, their hostility was fixed and determined. When the Russians sent an embassy to propose the terms of an amicable understanding, Mozaffur Eddin threw them into prison, and for a time they were in danger of sharing the fate of their English predecessors. War ensued, but the brief campaign of 1866 was not of a character to convince the Bokharans that opposition to Russia would be useless. General Tchernaieff crossed the Jaxartes, but he found the Bokharan positions too strong to attack with his small force, and he retreated after concluding an ignominious convention, which left the Russian envoys in the hands of their captor. The war was renewed a few months later on the arrival of a new general, and in the battle of Irjar, fought on the 20th of May, 1866, the Bokharan army was completely overthrown by General Romanoffsky. Mozaffur was present in person on this occasion, and after his defeat he thought it best to restore the Russian captives and to send them back laden with presents. The war broke out afresh in the autumn of the same year, and it was only after the capture of two of his strongest forts, Jizakh and Ara Tepe, that Mozaffur confessed his inability to prolong the struggle.

Even then the peace proved of brief duration, for the fanaticism of the Bokharan people overcame the reluctance of the Ameer to engage in a fresh trial of strength with Russia, and soon after General Kaufmann became Governor-General in 1867, an outrage committed on a Russian officer named Shushenko necessitated another appeal to the sword. The Uleman of Bokhara preached a "holy war," and General Kaufmann was nothing loth to begin his mission in Turkestan with an enterprise of which the prize would be the famous city of Samarcand. The campaign began in May, 1868, and was marked by the rapid success of the Russian arms. After one successful encounter the Russians gained possession of Samarcand; but the necessity of scattering their small force gave the Bokharans an opportunity of which they failed to take advantage. Samarcand had to stand an assault, and the Russian garrison was nearly overwhelmed by superior numbers. But General Kaufmann's victory at Zora Bulak decided the war, and Mozaffur Eddin accepted the terms of peace offered. The Russians retained possession of Samarcand, although they held out some hopes of its restoration; and this dream became the main solace of Mozaffur Eddin's reign. The Ameer also accepted the control of Russia in matters of foreign policy, and conceded the right to place a Russian garrison in three of his principal towns. It must be added that this right has only been enforced in the case of Charjui, a town on the Oxus. We know little or nothing of his secret policy during the last 17 years, but it certainly was not anti-Russian. His aid during this Afghan campaign was simply invaluable, and without it the Russians would certainly have failed. During the great revolt in Khokand in 1875-6 he rigidly abstained from interference, and, when war seemed imminent with England in 1878, he volunteered all the assistance in his power for the despatch of a force to Afghanistan. He sent his younger sons to Russia, and he stifled any disappointment he may have felt at not receiving the reward of his devotion by the restoration of Samarcand. When the Central Asian princes went to the Czar's coronation at Moscow, he sent his to represent him, pleading that the fanaticism of his son subjects alone prevented his performing the agreeable duty of paying his fealty to the great White Czar in person.

Of Mozaffur's personal character various opinions have been expressed. He has been described as a mixture of Louis XI. and Heliogabalus, and it has been stated that he punished his subjects for the very crimes which he committed in a "most barefaced manner." Professor Vambéry, who saw him in 1863, formed a favourable opinion of him, saying that he was well intentioned and "of irreproachable character as regards his personal conduct." His account will be read now with interest :—

"The Ameer is in the 42nd year of his age, of middle stature, somewhat corpulent. He has a very pleasing countenance, fine black eyes, and a thin beard. In his youth he was always distinguished for the gentleness and affability of his manners. He carries out strictly the political principles of his father, and, in his capacity as Mullah and pious Mussulman, is the declared enemy of every innovation. On his accession he had impressed upon his signet the device 'Government by Justice,' and up to the present moment has most scrupulously observed it. Towards his grandees, who for the most part well merit the treatment they meet with, he is very severe; for although punishing with death even trivial offences in those, he spares the poorer classes. Hence the expression applied to him by the people, and which does him honour, for they say of him that he destroys the elephants, but protects the mice."

Dr. Schuyler saw him ten years later, when he had become as reconciled as he could be to Russian supremacy, and he describes the Ameer as—

"Tall, stout, with sallow complexion, and small dark, uneasy eyes, which he kept turning in all directions. His flesh looked very flabby and unhealthy, and his hands trembled constantly throughout the interview, as I have been told from too frequent use of various hmrodisiacs."

Dr. Lansdell, the latest English traveller in Central Asia, had an interview with Mozaffur, and his opinion is expressed in the following lines :—

"The Ameer was perched on one chair, and, after giving me a feebie shake of the hand, he mentioned me to the other. I had seen his portrait at Tashkend, photographed, I think, in 1874, and from which I presume, the engravings have been made; but as I had heard His Majesty spoken of as an old man I expected to find him gray, whereas his hair was black, and though apparently in debilitated health, he looked, thanks perhaps to cosmetics which he is said to use freely, less than 58 which I heard was his age."

The most unfavourable account of all is given by a Russian writer, Jeremiachof, quoted as follows by Dr. Lansdell in his work on Russian Central Asia.

"The present Ameer, whose mother was a slave, is an uneducated, unmannerly, coward, and an immoral man. He spends his youth among some 30 wives, and hundreds of concubines, and a whole squadron of batchas, reciters of poetry, jesters, and jugglers. The young Ameer's mental faculties could not possibly be developed among the depraved set with whom he associated, and it is now commonly said of him that he has little *savoir*, meaning that he can hardly decipher any document. He is even now accessible only to flatterers, mischief-makers, and charlatans. During his father's lifetime the young man put some little restraint upon himself, but when he become Ameer he gave full vent to all his worst propensities."

We need add nothing to these descriptions. Mozaffur Eddin has been nominally succeeded by one of his younger sons, but his authority will be more nominal than even that of his father was; and with Mozaffur we are justified in saying that the old order of Central Asian Khans disappears. The Khan of Khiva indeed remains, but he is divested of all substantial authority; and it will not be long, in all probability, before the Russian Administration makes its long contemplated move from Tashkend to Bokhara.—*Times*.

THE INDIAN VILLAGE AT THE ALBERT PALACE.

THE Indian village which has been for some time past in process of erection at the Albert Palace, Battersea, was opened to the public on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 14, and attracted a considerable number of visitors. The village, the *Times* says—which presents in a comparatively small space a considerable number of typical Hindoo industries, is peopled by some 45 natives from different districts of India, and of different castes and creeds. The natives are divided into two classes—the entertainer and the workers; the function of the former class being to give performances illustrative of Hindoo juggling, dancing, and snake-charming, while the persons comprised in the latter are employed in their respective professions or trades. On entering the village, the houses of which are presumably accurate representations of Indian architecture, the eye is immediately caught by the variegated and brilliant colours which are so characteristic of Oriental fabrics and costumes. The processes by which these colours and fabrics are produced are superintended by the different native artisans, the first on entering the village being a Hindoo from Cassi, Central India, who is engaged in dhurrie weaving. Passing down the narrow street, the visitor meets with other natives engaged in silk spinning, weaving gold and silk embroidery, inlaid metalwork, sandalwood carving and ivory carving. Perhaps one of the most interesting of the occupations carried on in the village is that of the potter who, with his wheel of ancient type and his fingers, moulds a variety of articles of beautiful symmetry, if of simple character. The entertainment provided by the jugglers and dancers attracted a large number of spectators, who were much interested in the exhibition of Eastern sleight of hand. The snich dancers, of whom there are three, go through a variety of graceful evolutions to the accompaniment of strange and monotonous music. Throughout the performance both dancers and jugglers keep up a continuous song or conversation in Hindustani, explanatory of the entertainment which they are providing. The snake charming forms a very important item in the programme of the performance.

CHOLERA IN INDIA.

A MEMORANDUM drawn up by a committee convened by the Secretary of State for India, for the purpose of taking into consideration a report by Drs. E. Klein and Heneage Gibbes, entitled "An Inquiry into the Etiology of Asiatic Cholera," has been published. The report deals chiefly with the comma-bacillus theory propounded by Dr. Koch, which was investigated by Dr. Klein and Dr. Gibbes, who were sent to India to study cholera in 1884. As the result of the inquiries of Drs. Klein and Gibbes, the committee state that the comma-shaped bacilli ordinarily found in cholera do not induce that disease in the lower animals, and that there are no real grounds for assuming that they do so in man; while the circumstance that they have been found in tanks which constituted the ordinary water supply of villages unassociated with the presence of the disease goes to negative any such assumption. The report concludes as follows :—

Although the precise cause of cholera has not been ascertained, sufficient is known of the general character of the disease to serve as a trustworthy basis for practical action; and the committee feel that they ought not to separate without expressing their conviction that sanitary measures in their true sense, and sanitary measures alone, are the only trustworthy means to prevent outbreaks of the disease, and to restrain its spread and mitigate its severity when it is prevalent. Experience in Europe and in the East has shown that sanitary cordons and quarantine restrictions (under whatsoever form) are not only useless as means for arresting the progress of cholera but positively injurious; and this not merely because of the many unavoidable hardships which their enforcement involves, but also because they tend to create alarm during periods of epidemics of the disease, and to divert public attention at other times from the necessity which constantly exist for the prosecution of sanitary measures of assured value—measures which, morever, tend to mitigate the incidence of all forms of disease.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD AND MR. W. DIGBY.

THE following letter has been addressed by Sir George Birdwood to Lord George Hamilton :—

My Lord,—I am indebted to Mr. Digby for an early copy of his letter of the 11th inst, in reply to my answer of the 2nd inst. to his original letter to the electors of the Ealing division, of Middlesex of the 28th ult.

I hope that Mr. Digby, whose excellent services in the Madras famine were rewarded by Lord Lytton and the Government of which your lordship was a member, with the Companionship of the Indian Empire, will not deem me wanting in courtesy when I say frankly that his present letter requires, for those who are familiar with the matters in dispute between us, no answer.

2. Under the head of "Famines" he merely repeats the perfectly monstrous charge that your lordship was responsible for half of the terrible mortality of 1876-78. He goes on to say that mortality from famine in India has largely increased under British rule; but he only gives lists of the famines that have occurred since we took over the administration of the country. He says nothing of the famines that have periodically devastated India from B. C. 300 to the earliest Indian famine of which there is any account. It is only under our rule that the mortality from famine has been accurately recorded, but we may judge what it must have been in native rule from the fact that the great famine of A. D. 1220 ravaged the Deccan for twelve years, and that the famine of A. D. 1396, which also lasted twelve years, was of so awful a character that it was popularly supposed to be a manifestation of the goddess Doorga herself. Famine and under her name is still traditionally remembered thoughout Hindustan. Mr. Digby scouts the idea of the position of India within the "solstitial zone" having anything to do with the subject. But the fact is that in all the countries of the solstitial zone of the Nort hern hemisphere life is balanced on an extremely fine edge, and in such of them as are not blessed with a civilised Government it is daily wasting away under the increasing secular stress of solar desiccation. In a preface which I wrote to the Catalogue of the Indian Section of the Edinburgh Forestry Exhibition of 1884 I pointed out that the British conquest of India was, in the providence of God, just in time to save that country from the fate of Afghanistan and Persia; and that if Russia would reap the full benefits of her conquest in Central Asia, and restore to those regions the prosperity which they enjoyed in an tiquity, she had only to introduce into them our Indian system of Forest Conservancy.

3. Under "Increase of Debt," Mr. Digby's assertion was that between 1874 and 1881 the debt of India was increased by 49,760,000*l*., in addition to which there was a deficit of 6,940,000*l*. The answer given was that the increase of debt was not in addition to, but included the sums needed to meet the deficit, and that, although upwards of 40,000,000*l*. had been added to the debt, in order to construct public works, &c., the burden on the people for interest and maintenance of public works had been reduced by 2,630,000*l*. a year. Yet Mr. Digby repeats that the burden of taxation on the people is not lessened.

3. Under "Salt" he pursues the same course of positive invention. His assertion was that Sir John Strachey raised the salt tax 40 per cent., the charge against your lordship being that you did not stop it. My reply was that in 1878, in order to equalise the salt duties throughout India the duty was raised on salt consumed by 47,000,090 in Bombay and Madras, and reduced on that consumed in Hindustan by 130,009,000, involving a total reduction at the time of 12 per cent. and subsequently of 33 per cent. In reply to this, Mr. Digby quotes the selling price of salt in Madras in different years from 1805 to 1882. We have nothing to do in the present correspondence with anything before the years during which your lordship was Under-Secretary of State for India, but I may as well state, for the information of those who may not know it, that down to 1838 salt was untaxed in India; that a tax was imposed in that year to get rid of a number of vexatious imposts, such as octroi and transit duties, which largely raised price of salt to actual consumers; and that the tax was raised in 1844 in order especially to get rid the oppressive *Mohtarfa* tax.

4. Under the head of the "License Tax" Mr. Digby confessedly collapses. He says he meant the "Municipal License Tax" (*sic.*). Now what on earth could your lordship have to do with the municipal tax to which Mr. Digby refers? Mr. Digby speaks of "this slight error," this "accidental error," of "misdescription" on his part, being "overborne by two misstatements of facts" of mine, which are that (1) I (really it was the printer) wrote of the Madras famine of 1873 (an obvious printer's error as the context proves); and (2) state (which is all my own writing) that Mr. Digby was in India in 1876-78. I always understood that he edited the *Madras Times* during 1876-78, and wrote in it during the latter part of Lord Northbrook's administration, 1872-76. I am quite willing to acknowledge my error on the point. But I ask in all courtesy how much Mr. Digby, whether it is possible to seriously deal with an opponent who, under the perturbations of political passion, conducts an argument in such "happy-go-lucky" style? I beg to remain, my lord, yours very respectfully.

Nov. 12. GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

THE COLERIDGE LIBEL CASES.

THE cases of Adams v. the Hon. Bernard Coleridge and Adams v. Lord Coleridge came on for hearing on Nov. 16 before Baron Pollock and Justices Manisty and A. L. Smith in the Queen's Bench Division, and resulted in a settlement. Sir Henry James, Q.C., having, as counsel for the defendants, stated that Mr. Adams had drawn up a deed which embodied, as an addition to the original memorandum by which all legal proceedings were to be stayed, a clause which gave him a life interest in the 600*l*. a year settled by Lord Coleridge on his daughter (now Mrs. Adams), said these terms would be at once accepted by Lord Coleridge. Mr. Adams expressed himself as satisfied on that branch of the case. A discussion, however, ensued as to the terms of the reference to Lord Monkswell, who had been appointed to act as the arbitrator, to state what sum, if any, should be paid to Mr. Adams as damages in the acknowledged libel. These were by the intervention of the court arranged, it being understood that if the arrangement were not carried out Mr. Adams could renew his application to set aside the judge's order staying all proceedings. In the course of the proceedings Sir Henry James stated that Lord Coleridge was most anxious to carry out his agreement under which Mr. and Mrs. Adams would have a life interest in 600*l*. a year, and 17,000*l*. would be settled on their children should they have any. Counsel also read the terms of the original memorandum, under which he withdrew all imputations on Mr. Adam's character. Mr. Adams conducted his own case, and was accompanied in court by the Hon. Mrs. Adams.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr T B Tracy, BCS	Mr W C Holmes, MCS
Mr H W J Ramber, B	Mr J H M'erriman, M
Mr J F Harrison, B	Col D W Williams, M Inf
Gen J J Dansey, B Ret	Col H E Coningham, MSC
Lt-Col A L Playfair, BSC	Col J B Reid, MSC
Major G F Churchill, BSC	Lt-Col C W Hrereton, R Art
Major R T Waller, BSC	Capt C H M Kensington, R Eng
Capt J A H Pollock, BSC	Lieut W G Burrows, R Fus
Capt R C Maxwell, R Eng	Lieut R D MacDonnell, MSC
Capt St J F Mitchell, R Eng	Sir F H Souter, Bo
Capt E J N Fasken, BSC	Major C Hay, MSC
Lieut E T Paul, BSC	Capt G T Jones, R Eng
Lieut A H Randolph, R Eng	Lieut C L H Cox, BoSC
Surgeon J Blood, B	
Mr R S Benson, MCS	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr P L A Price, B, 6 mo	Sub-Conductor R Cook, B, 6 mo
Mr R W Egerton, B, 3 mo	Major R Stokoe, M Inf, 3 mo
Mr J Elston, B 15 mo	Major D Heaning, M Inf, 6 mo
Mr J C Wyat, B, 1 mo	Mr R G Oxenham, Bo, 5 days
Capt S B Beaison, BSC, 1 year and 91 days	Mr A S Moriarty, Bo, 6 mo
Hon Capt R G Davies, B, 120 days	Mr M D Mackenzie, Bo, 6 mo
Lieut W D Gordon, BSC, 6 mo	Major W J Le Breton, Bo SC, 3 mo
Surg-Major A H Williams, B, 2 mo	Lieut G E Staveley, Bo SC 3 mo
Col A D Grant, MSC	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr C M C Carne, B	Mr W A Kingston, M
Mr J L Fendall, B	Lieut G S Kerrick, MSC
Lieut J O S Fayrer, B	Surg-Major H J Easlett, M
Sub-Conductor G Cooper, B	Sub-Conductor W Orr M

FRANCE AND THE BURMESE WAR.

THE Freycinet organ, in discussing the rupture between England and Burmah, remarks :—"For twenty years the English had been preparing for the annexation of Burmah, and for that purpose had formed numerous relations with the country. They were waiting for a good opportunity of carrying out their scheme probably the Sovereign's death or a palace revolution. The King, foreseeing the fate which threatened his dynasty, thought the best way of escape was to confront England with another European Power. A few of our countrymen who had just discovered Burmah offered the protectorate of France, and, with the thoughtlessness characterising our colonial policy, the Government ratified these proposals without considering the embarrassments which would result. An embassy came over, and we gave it a brilliant reception, and a formal treaty was submitted to the Chambers. This was calling forth the attention of England, who can no more tolerate the interference of a European nation in the affairs of the Upper Irrawaddy than we can in Cambodia. It was the doom of King Theebaw, to whom an ultimatum was immediately addressed—this Sovereign reply on our support and resolving to resist an army which is invading his territory. . . . Let us hope this lesson, so unpleasant for our dignity, will profit us and cure us for a time of our mania of intervening everywhere and without occasion in affairs which we ill understand, and which to be properly handled require discretion and continuity of views."

By a decree gazetted on Nov. 16, M. de Boutelleer, French Vice-Consul at Philadelphia, is appointed Vice-Consul at Mandalay, "in the place of M. Hass, placed on the reserve list on account of ill-health." It would (a Paris correspondent remarks) evidently have been much better for King Theebaw, for England, and for M. Hass himself, had his indisposition occurred six months sooner.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that one more untoward incident threatens to occur at no distant date :—

According to trustworthy information that reaches me from Athens, the chances that Greece will go to war have increased within the last few days. The Turco-Hellenic conflict touching the Greek Consular agent at Canea has been envenomed by the Porte's threat to take energetic measures in a popular outcery for war, and every day it is be coming more difficult for the Government to control the current of public opinion. Placed in the alternative of revolution or war, there can be little doubt as to what would be the choice of King George and his Ministers. It may be an erroneous estimate of the situation, but my correspondent says that the outbreak of hostilities is all but certain. An evening telegram from Athens says that Captain Sakturs, of the Greek navy, has left for England to purchase ships of war, for which purpose the Chamber has voted 12,000,000 drachmas. Intelligence from Janina announces that great activity prevails just now amongst the Turkish troops on the frontier, Achmet Eyoub, the officer in command, has transferred his headquarters from Monastir Bitholia to Janina, and a new army corps, consisting exclusively of Redifs, is in course of organization. The total strength of the Turkish forces destined to operate against Greece is 42,000 men, who have with them twelve Krupp batteries.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on Wednesday, says :—"M. Timoleon Philemon, Mayor of Athens and Deputy, waited to-day on M. de Freycinet to explain the reasons why Greece cannot remain inactive, but must shortly enter Ottoman territory. He appealed to the traditional friendliness of France, and expressed his intention of visiting London and Vienna for the purpose of making similar appeals. M. de Freycinet told him that he could not enter into a discussion with him."

A REFUGEE FROM KHARTOUM.

THE Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* says he has had a long and most interesting conversation with a refugee from Khartoum, by name Dimitri Zigada. He left Omdurman a month ago in company with two sisters of mercy, one of whom, a white woman, is named Mariette, and the other, a black, Fortunata. They report that the four nuns still remaining in the camp at Omdurman are now married to Greek prisoners. Zigada made his escape by the help of an emissary sent up by his brother with the promise of a large reward. He was at one time a wealthy merchant in Kordofan, and acted as contractor for supplying meat to the Egyptian army. Naturally, he has now lost everything, having been for the last two years the prisoner with a Mahdi. He tells me that the prisoners were not badly treated, but were very closely watched and forced to pray five times a day. He made his escape at eight o'clock one evening, just after the time of the last prayer. A violent storm was then raging.

His account of Olivier Pain dispels all the ridiculous stories hitherto in circulation.

Having left Esneh with two attendants, Pain, on his arrival at Kordofan, learned that the Mahdi had left on the march to Khartoum. He followed in his track, and came up with the force at Egeiba, where Zigada, first saw him. He was then in good health. He did not speak Arabic very well, and was forced to call an interpreter if he wished to ask a question or explain anything beyond his daily needs. The Mahdi believed none of his protestations, and at once made him a close prisoner, and forbade the other European prisoners (who were allowed to see each other) all intercourse with him. Nevertheless Pain, Slatin Bey, and Zigada managed to carry out various lines and slips of newspapers, making, in all, a letter of encouragement for Gordon with news of the approaching relief, expedition. Pain was led in the train of the Mahdi for fifteen days to Shat, where he fell ill. The Mahdi stayed twenty days at Shat, and while there Mastav, an Austrian prisoner, was put in chains for ten days for attempting to reach and inquire after Pain. From Shat they marched to Duem, and thence down the White Nile to Omdurman. It was about one and a half days' much from Omduram that Pain died. He had twice fallen from his camel from exhaustion the day before, and once again on the day of his death. Finding it was impossible to rally him, the Arabs dug a grave besides him and, with the assistance of Zigada, buried him. Zigada says he was still warm when they covered him with earth. The grave is close to the Nile, and, as Zigada says he could find it blindfold. Slatin Bey was not told of Pain's death till half an hour later on the march. Just before the fall of Khartoum all the Mahdi's were extremely terrified at the approach of the English, except the Mahdi himself, who kept up his courage. Directly after the surrender the Mahdi went across the river in a steamer, and made his evening prayer at Khartoum, returning, however, the next day to Omdurman.

Gordon's head was hung up on a butcher's hook in the bazaars of Omdurman for five days. Every passer-by threw slippers, stones, or mud at it, and spat upon it. All the papers and such-like things were burned, but the clothes and decorations were sold by auction in the bazaars. The linen shirts fetched five piastres. Seven Greeks found in Khartoum were massacred. The death of the Mahdi took place on the 9th Ramadan. No one knew what he died from; but he had grown so enormously stout that it needed five men to raise him from his seat. Zigada first heard the news of his death from a few people in the bazaar. Not believing it, he went to inquire, and met the Mahdi's chief eunuch, who had been Zigada's own eunuch. He confirmed the story. The Mahdi left 145 wives, among whom were many members of Zigada's own former harem, and a European girl named Klein, daughter of a tailor murdered in Khartoum. Khalifa Abu Laik took the command on the Mahdi's death.

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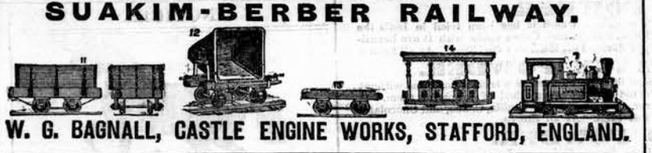

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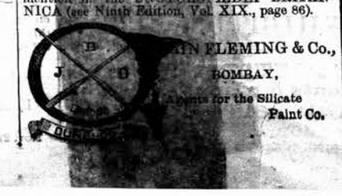

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Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* THE PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Table of distances on the Bolan Road.
Tonga Dáks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
Coast Routes to and near Bombay to Goa.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do. do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Telegraphic Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Cullian.
Local Trains between Cullian, Tanna, Coorla, and Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednuggar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Southern Mahratta Railways.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur and Muhmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Mutra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Mutra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Aimere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieserai.
Luckieserai, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway.
Semaria Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Bengal Central Railway.
Bengal and North-Western Railway.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj, Parbuttipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunis, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa.*
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway.
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
Nuthaul State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice, or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa.*
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa.*
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa.*
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa.*
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste
Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Anchor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rate of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Campagnie Nationale De Navigation.—
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa.*
Bombay to Karrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa.*
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa.*
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Navigation Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cuttack (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar, Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMER.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Aurungabad to Ahmednuggur.
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Gogha.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattywar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussulipatam *via* Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Punjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Amballa to Kalka, Dugshai, Kassauli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahou (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
PASSENGER SERVICE, SIMLA AND UMBALLA.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
SCALE OF PALANQUIN FARES.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.	MADRAS	Higginbotham & Co., and G Bros.
POONA	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co.	LONDON	63 Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus; R. C. Proctor, 6 Co., Oxford-street.
CALLIAN	Railway Station.		
BULLAR	Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.		
DHOLALEE	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.		
ALLAHABAD	Railway Station.		

NOTICES.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and brough the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s, 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend: they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of DR. DE ROOS' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed Medicines may be obtained of MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; B. S. MADON & Co., Bombay; B. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; HARRIS & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Peculmadec, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE ALLEN and Co., Lucknow; HALL, HOWSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life Price one Rupee of any of the Agents or DR. DE ROOS Medicines.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS

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THE "NE PLUS ULTRA" DRESSING BAG.

GENT'S "NE PLUS ULTRA" DRESSING BAG, in Black Morocco, completely fitted E. P. mounts, &c. ..... Rs. 70 to Rs. 90 Cash.
GENT'S "IMITATION" CROCODILE HIDE DRESSING BAG, completely fitted, E. P. mounts ..... Rs. 120 to Rs. 150 ,,
GENT'S "PRESENTATION" DRESSING BAG, in best Black Morocco Leather, STERLING SILVER and IVORY FITTINGS, containing every requisite ..... Rs. 380 ,,
GENT'S "PRESENTATION" DRESSING BAG, in best Black Morocco Leather, Patent Side Fastenings and Locks, Sterling Silver and Ivory Fittings, complete with every requisite, outside cover ..... Rs. 800 ,,
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GENT'S 18 INCH do. do. do. with extra fittings ..... Rs. 110 ,,
GENT'S 20 INCH PLAIN HIDE GLADSTONE DRESSING BAG, E. P. mounts ..... Rs. 90 ,,
GENT'S 22 INCH do. do. do. ..Rs. 125 ,,
LADIES' "NE PLUS ULTRA" DRESSING BAG, in Morocco Leather, fitted with HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL and CLOTHES BRUSHES, SOAP & POWDER BOXES, &c. ..... Rs. 75 Cash.
LADIES' "NE PLUS ULTRA" DRESSING BAG, in Morocco Leather, completely fitted, Solid Silver Mounts, &c. ..... 108 ,,
LADIES' DRESSING BAGS in Best Morocco, with all necessary fittings, Plain Electro-plated Mounts to bottles, &c., 13 inch ..... 87 ,,
Do. do. Silk Lined, do. 14 inch .. 100 ,,
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LADIES' "PRESENTATION" DRESSING BAG in Best Checquered Russian Leather, Silk Lined, Solid Ivory and Silver Mounts throughout, with outside cover ..... 315 ,,
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THE PRESENTATION BAGS are very handsomely and solidly fitted, and are most suitable articles for Wedding Presents, &c.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SAMUEL RICHARDS & CO., LONDON—SOLE AGENTS FOR HEIDSIECK & CO., REIMS.

TO LAWN TENNIS PLAYERS.

Many inferior qualities of these Goods have been imported, which owing to the climate the soles come apart. THE "TENACIOUS" is manufactured by one English House only, and after long experience have found out the secret of Cementing and Stitching the soles so firmly that they will never come apart and will not be affected by the climate.

BADHAM, PILE & Co LIMTD SOLE AGENTS — RANDALL'S PATENT — TRADE MARK — "TENACIOUS" — LAWN TENNIS SHOE. — BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

We have received many Testimonials certifying to their being the Best TENNIS SHOES procured in India.
GENTLEMEN'S, in Brown or Blue Canvas ..... Rs. 11-8 per pair.
LADIES', in Black Canvas ..... ,, 9-8 ,,
Mofussil Constituents should send a pattern Boot as guide for size.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

DUNNETT & Co.,
CIVIL AND MILITARY SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, &c.

PATENT No. 797. 1884.

THE "CARRAGO" NOSEBAND,
FOR RIDING AND DRIVING WITHOUT A BIT.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH OLD BRIDLES.

Take off the bit and noseband and buckle the cheeks of the bridle into the side holes of the Carrago, and the reins into the rings. The Carrago should be placed just above the mouth.

JUST TO HAND,
A splendid Consignment of Hunting and Steeplechase Saddles, by WILKINSON and KIDD, and the best makers.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

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Liebig — TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

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Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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ENGINEERS & IRON FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONTRACTORS' & BUILDERS' IRONWORK,
CASTINGS & FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
MORTAR MILLS, *FIXED OR PORTABLE.*
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Always in Stock,
ALLEN'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS,
Jowitt's Files and Steel of special quality.
PLATES, BARS, RODS, ANGLES, AND TEES.
Corrugated Plates of Guaranteed Quality.
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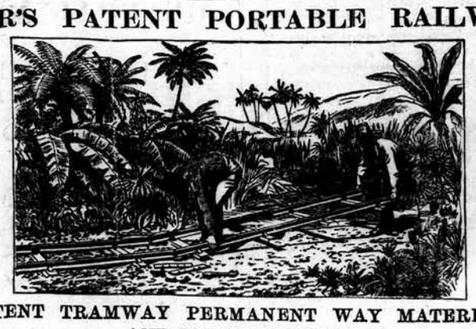
KERR'S PATENT PORTABLE RAILWAY.

Estimates furnished, and Contracts undertaken for laying lines complete,



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First (and only) award at the late CALCUTTA EXHIBITION for TRAMWAYS and first and highest award for ROLLING STOCK for PORTABLE RAILWAYS and TRAMWAYS.

DICK KERR & Co., Sole Manufacturers and Licensees,
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WORKS: BRITANNIA ENGINEERING WORKS, KILMARNOCK.
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We have ready, at present, for shipment from England at a few days notice, TWO SIDE TANK LOCOMOTIVES, with 7-inch outside Cylinders, 12-inch Stroke, Wheels 2 feet 3-inches diameter, to travel on 30-inch Gauge Light Lines. These Locomotives are of the very best material and workmanship.

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IMPORTANT TO ANGLO-INDIANS.

GOODALL'S HOUSEHOLD SPECIALTIES
WILL SOON BE AT
Every Station and Bungalow throughout India.
ONCE USED PEOPLE WILL NEVER BE WITHOUT THEM.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER
Is superseding Yeast in England, and is far preferable to it, and where it has been tried in India the Baking Powder has been very highly spoken of. Bread, Pastry, and Cakes made with it are beautifully light and easy to digest. Sold in **1d.** Packets, and **6d., 1s., 2s.,** and **5s.** Tins. At all Stores.

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By its use a most delicious Blanc-Mange may be produced in a few minutes at a trifling cost, and without any trouble in the cooking. It is rapidly displacing the old and tedious method of preparing them. It may be had of various flavours, i.e., Raspberry, Strawberry, Lemon, Almond, Vanilla, Coffee, and Chocolate. Sold in Boxes at **6d.** and **1s.** each. At all Stores.

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Recommended to all true lovers of the pure Mushroom in India, as being a perfectly genuine and unadulterated article. Sold in Bottles at **6d., 1s.,** and **2s.** each. At all Stores.

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The best and most highly appreciated Tonic Wine known in India. It strengthens the whole system. Stimulates the appetite. Is invaluable for Indigestion and those forms of Nervousness incidental to a residence in a hot climate. Is by far the safest and best Tonic Wine for delicate Children and persons to whom Quinine in any other form is objectionable. It has long been recognised as the best article for the administration of Cod Liver Oil, the combined effect being very efficacious. DOSE:—A wine-glass full twice or thrice a day.

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SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT FOR INDIA—
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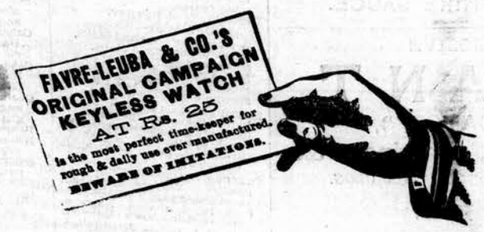
DEPOTS ALSO AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, LAHORE, & RANGOON.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without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

CARLTON — RICHD. MATHEWS & Co. — TRADE MARK — WHISKEY

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DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to detain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit."

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Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.
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Dr. R. C. CROFT,
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"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London

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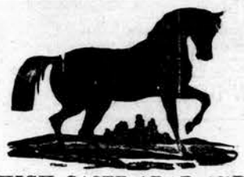

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CONSISTING of first-class Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Galloways and Ponies, are now arriving by every Mail Steamer, and may be inspected at our Stables, 33 and 35, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, near Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s Establishment, Byculla.

MAHOMED BAWKER & Co.

HAMILTON & Co.,
MANUFACTURING
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,
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RARE GEM
"INSECT" JEWELLERY,
VERY FASHIONABLE.

HAMILTON & CO.'S collection of the above is unique. It affords ample opportunity to select from, and is marked by an unusual evidence of care and taste in the choice of the stones.

Each model has been taken from nature, and the Diamonds, &c., which are cleverly arranged and artistically set, heighten, if anything, the wonderful beauty and quaintness of their form.

The Prices vary from Rs. 100 upwards.

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HAMILTON & CO.,
In addition to the above, have a few choice Brilliant Diamond Necklaces, Stars, Crosses, Aigrettes, Bangles, &c., as well as similar Ornaments, in design, but set with Fine Pearls.
HAMILTON & CO. will be happy to forward Illustrations, with prices, or to make a selection from stock and forward for approval on application.

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MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, &c.,
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INDIAN ART! | Special Objects in Gold & Silver, suitable for Presents to friends at home.

IN the beautiful art of the Gold and Silversmith in India, Messrs. HAMILTON & Co. claim great superiority. The examples produced at their Works in Calcutta are designed and wrought by native artists and modellers of proved ability. The Show Rooms are the most extensive in India, and form one of the sights of Calcutta and, in their Branch Establishment, Rampart Row, Bombay, will be found an unrivalled collection of Jewellery and other objects made of the precious metals.
HAMILTON & Co. received the First Award for precious Stones at the recent Calcutta Exhibition, besides Gold and Silver Medals for their other exhibits.

1885.
CHRISTMAS!!
HAMILTON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

THE LEADING HOUSE
For NOVELTIES for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,
BIRTHDAY, AND
COMPLIMENTARY PRESENTS.

HAMILTON & Co. have the honour to announce that their importations for the present season's Christmas trade are now opened and displayed in their Show Room. The great depression in every branch of manufacture which has of late obtained in London, Paris, and Vienna, has checked purchases in Europe and, in consequence, their London Partners have been able to buy for cash, at unprecedentedly low prices, a varied and extensive collection of elegant and useful articles, "objects de luxe," suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

HAMILTON & Co. will be happy to forward, on application, their Special Illustrated List, for this Season, of Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts.

HAMILTON & CO.,
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY.
Nov. 27, 1885.

NOTICES.

THE ARAB HORSE EMPORIUM.

HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of the Second Batch of Arab Horses and Mares per s. s. "Java" from Bus-orah.
Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse-Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect the Second Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies and Galloways, &c., belonging to well known Dealer JUSEBA FEE!!.—No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, 7th November, 1885.
DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.
(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)
READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."
The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

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STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
Established Edinburgh 1825. Established India 1846.
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In 1882, £505,936-19-5
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Every Facility for transaction of Life Business.
CALCUTTA: WM. L. REID, *Secretary.*
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USE THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP
TABLETS 6d. BOXES 1/6
PRESCRIBED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL PROFESSION FOR THE CURE OF SKIN DISEASES.
PROTECTS FROM MEASLES SMALL POX & SCARLET FEVER
W. V. WRIGHT & SON SOUTHWARK, LONDON

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the best, purest and most fragrant preparation for the teeth. Health depends in a great measure upon the soundness of the teeth and their freedom from decay, and all dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes can possibly be as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder; such Rowlands' Odonto has always proved itself to be.
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ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden-haired children and persons. Four sizes.
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